THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

China's Interest in the Election of Hoover

World Interest in the Sino-Japanese Situation!

The Publicity that Killed the Anglo-French Naval Treaty

Treaty Revision—Why?

By Fang Lo-tien

A Forgotten Alliance

By J A J.

Nanking Today

By Grover Clark

密勒氏評論報

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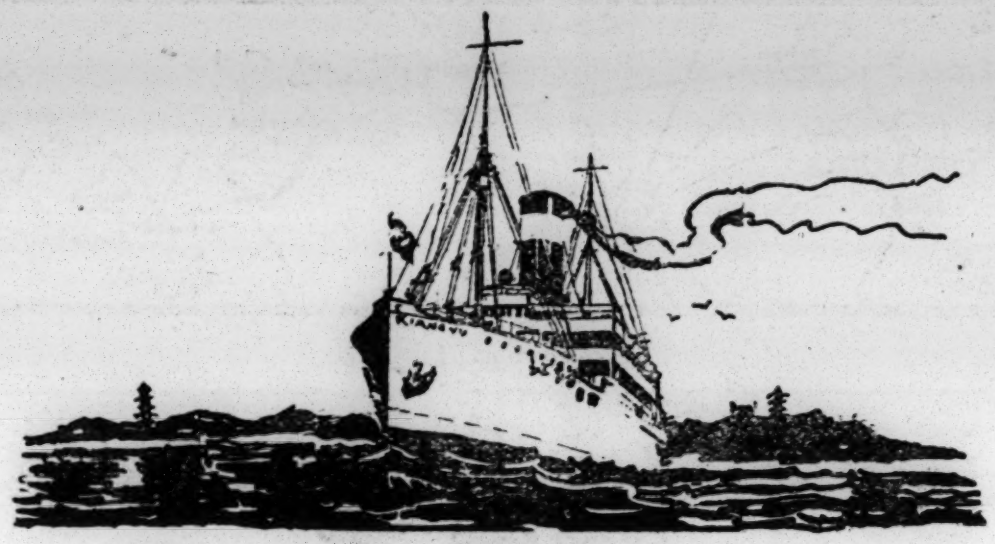

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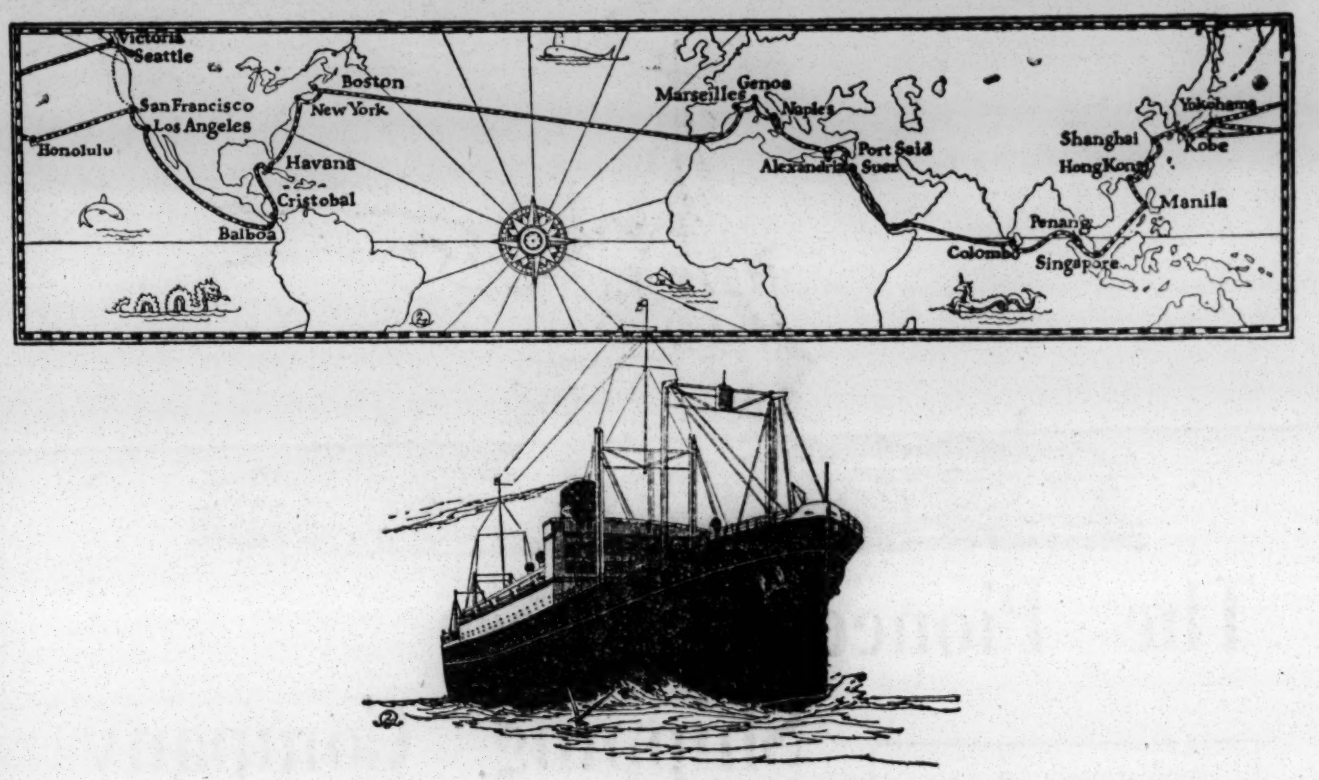

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)
P. T. CHEN

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CHINA'S INTEREST IN THE ELECTION OF HOOVER

THERE WAS MORE than usual interest on the part of the intelligent classes of the Chinese in the American election this fall owing to the fact of Hoover's candidacy. Last summer the veteran Kuomintang statesman, Tong Shao-yi, was interviewed regarding his connection with Mr. and Mrs. Hoover during the time of the Boxer Rebellion at Tientsin and this interview was widely reprinted in the Chinese press. Since that time the Chinese have closely followed the progress of the campaign and when the news came last week that Hoover had been elected, there was general rejoicing, evidence of which was provided in the eulogistic editorials which appeared in the various Chinese newspapers, all of which alluded to Mr. and Mrs. Hoover's previous residence in China. Both Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang sent congratulatory telegrams and in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents, Dr. Wang expressed his belief that Hoover's election would be followed by a new era of Sino-American friendship. All Chinese seem to feel that Hoover's previous residence in China, although in the trying period of the Boxer uprising, will nevertheless tend to increase his interest in the welfare of this country and the further cementing of Sino-American relations. In Dr. Wang's interview he alluded to the fact that the Republican Party in the United States has always maintained a consistent policy of friendship toward China dating back to the Open Door Declaration of Secretary of State John Hay in 1898, which prevented the partitioning of China among the European Powers; the return of the Boxer Indemnity by Roosevelt; the action of Harding and Hughes in inviting China to the Washington Conference and the adoption of the Washington Treaties which further guaranteed the territorial, administrative and political integrity of the Chinese Republic. Then more recently there was the action of President Coolidge last year in blocking an intervention program which had been formulated by certain European Powers and Japan for the purpose of preventing the advance of the Nationalists beyond the Yangtsze River. Then this spring President Coolidge again took the lead in settling the Nanking incident; in the negotiation of the tariff autonomy treaty and in granting recognition to the Nationalist Government. Still another matter of great consequence, which has not received so much attention in the press, was the unofficial warning to Japan against the extension of her political influence in Manchuria and the refusal of the State Department to grant permission for J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank of New York to make a loan to the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, an action on the part of

these banks which was contrary to America's oft expressed declarations on the subject of the Open Door and the preservation of the territorial integrity of China.

FROM A GENERAL standpoint, it is probably correct to say that most Americans in China favored the candidacy of Hoover—the missionaries on account of the prohibition question and the businessmen on account of the feeling that Hoover's election would be beneficial to foreign trade. The official British newspaper here, the *North-China Daily News* published an editorial which expressed pleasure at the election of Hoover, which constituted a reversal of that paper's attitude of Hoover as the Secretary of Commerce, who was considered responsible for breaking the British rubber restriction scheme, which action had the effect of puncturing Shanghai's latest rubber boom. As to the attitude of the Japanese regarding Hoover's election, there is little definite information available. The fact that he is a Californian and has been active in pushing American foreign trade, particularly in China, has not tended to win for Mr. Hoover the high regard of the Japanese imperialists who look upon China as their private sphere. An American who is closely in touch with current political thought in Japan recently stated that most Japanese officials hoped for the election of Smith because of the plank in the Democratic platform favoring independence for the Philippines. The Japanese believed that America's withdrawal from political control in the Philippines would be followed by a lessening of American interest and influence in the Far East, particularly in China.

LOOKING at the situation from within the American family in the Far East there is a sincere hope that Hoover's election will provide opportunity for straightening out several problems which have tended to cause confusion in the functioning of the American Government in this part of the world. We refer particularly to the activities of the Departments of State and Commerce in the field of collecting commercial information. Previously the work of collecting commercial information for the service of American businessmen at home was performed by the consular officials, but in recent years, owing to the great expansion of American foreign trade, it has been necessary to expand the activities of the Department of Commerce in this field. There has been an especial development of the work of the Department of Commerce in China during the regime of Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce and this has all been to the good because of his selection of experts who are qualified by experience for this type of work but this has led to inter-departmental conflicts owing to overlapping of work. Owing to Hoover's familiarity with this question, there is therefore hope that one of the first moves of the new Administration will be to settle this controversy between government departments which has handicapped American effort in the Far East, to the end that the work of the diplomatic and commercial branches of the government may be coordinated and placed on an efficient basis. Hoover is an engineer by profession, hence is interested in efficiency and the elimination of waste. This duplication of effort on the part of two departments of the Government is wasteful and confusing to non-Americans who cannot be expected to understand these inter-departmental rivalries. The fact that Mr. Hoover has decided to make a personal trip of inspection to Central and South America prior to assuming office is a most encouraging sign of his mental attitude and desire to get at the bottom of controversial questions by a personal inspection on the spot. There is therefore hope that he will decide, at some time during his term of office to make a trip to the Far East, something which no President of the United States has ever done, but in view of the fact that American Presidents in recent years have visited Europe, Central and South America, there is no reason why Mr. Hoover should not make a trip to the Orient, which has now become a major political and commercial interest of the United States!

PROTECTION OF RULERS IN CHINA AND JAPAN!

THE *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo, in the course of its account of the departure of the Japanese Emperor from Tokyo for Kyoto for the enthronement ceremonies, stated that the Japanese police and military cleared a space one mile wide in the heart of the city for a period of more than five hours, these precautions being considered necessary in order that no possible harm might come to His Imperial Majesty. Then two weeks ago it was announced from Tokyo that the Government had conducted a round-up of suspected communists and radicals, the number being approximately 5,000, and that all of these persons were to be kept in jail until after the enthronement ceremonies had been concluded. The precautions, which were taken at the time of the ceremonies last week, were more elaborate than usual, but were essentially no different from the ordinary precautions which the Japanese police and military always feel necessary in the protection of the person of the Emperor and members of the Imperial family. Contrast this scene with what took place in Shanghai recently on the occasion of the formal opening of the Chinese National Products Exposition which was held in the Nantao section of Shanghai. Among the officials of the National Government present on that occasion were General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor; Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chairman of the Supervisory Yuan; Wu Tze-hui, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and a number of others. The wives and other members of the families of the various officials were also present. All of these officials of the National Government met at a building about three city blocks from the place where the goods exposition is being held and then they marched on foot along streets which were densely crowded with Chinese who had turned out to see the show. Aside from one company of infantry which served as General Chiang's bodyguard and the members of which were entirely swallowed up in the crowds, no special precautions were taken to prevent possible violence to any of the members of the Government. The shops and other buildings along the street were packed with people and everybody was pointing out General Chiang and the other members of the Government whom they recognized. There were also several foreigners present, newspapermen and others and no attempt was made to keep them away from the vicinity; in fact they were invited to walk along in the parade with the officials. The informality of the whole thing was most striking and when they arrived at the building where the exposition was being held Gen. Chiang and the other officials mounted a platform in a large auditorium packed with people and delivered speeches, following which they viewed the various exhibits, in this instance being

entirely unattended. It is possible of course that these Chinese officials were taking foolish risks; certainly it would be considered the height of foolhardiness in Japan. But the contrast between this incident in China and the extraordinary precautions which are taken in Japan is most significant of conditions prevailing in the two countries. The Chinese may be making a terrible mess of their attempts to develop a modern state, but despite the inefficiency, there is much evidence that they are building on a much more solid foundation then has been accomplished in Japan where the Emperor is practically a prisoner of a ruling clique. The present situation which prevails in Japan is not, of course, the fault of the present Emperor Hirohito, but is the result of the continuance into modern times of what was once a picturesque mediaeval system, the Emperor being considered the Son of God. Emperor Hirohito, who has just been enthroned, is according to reliable report a man of modern tendencies. He made a trip to England a few years ago and is supposed to have been deeply impressed by the democracy and informality of the Prince of Wales and since his return to Japan has given evidence of the lessons learned abroad. But owing to the fact that the Japanese Emperor is surrounded by a mediaeval system which is controlled by a clique of officials who actually control the politics and resources of the country, it has been most difficult to effect reforms in respect to the status of the Imperial family, and this despite the fact that the country has recently adopted a universal suffrage law.

BEI TSUNG-CHI'S TRANSFER TO SINKIANG

THE APPOINTMENT of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, one of the leading members of the so-called Kwangsi faction in the Kuomintang to Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan is a matter of considerable significance. According to reports which have appeared in the newspapers recently, Gen. Bei is not entirely happy over the treatment which he has received at the hands of the Government for the excellent services which he rendered in defeating the former bandit tupan, Chang Chung-chang, who had established himself in northern Chihli following the capture of Peiping by the Nationalists. Gen. Bei, according to report, has not yet accepted the appointment to Sinkiang, but the Chinese newspapers on November 7 stated that Messrs. Tan Yen-kai, Hu Han-ming, Wu Tze-hui and Sun Fo had sent a joint letter to Gen. Bei urging him to accept the post. A later newspaper report stated that Bei had signified his willingness to accept provided the Government would cooperate in the development of a definite plan of national defense for that area; that the proposed Paotechen-Ningsia Railway be completed immediately and ultimately extended to Tihua in Singkiang and also that the Lung-Hai Railway be immediately extended from Honan province to the town of Suchow in northwestern Kansu; that prior to the construction of the railways motor-roads should be constructed; and finally that the Government should agree to a strengthening of the defense forces in the Northwest territories. Gen. Bei obviously has no desire to be sent into exile to Singkiang, for that is exactly what it would amount to unless the Government provided him with troops, communications and finances sufficient to enable him to accomplishing something. Gen. Bei is a young man and one of the ablest generals in the Kuomintang. He captured Shanghai in the spring of 1927 and in the summer of the same year he repelled Marshal Sun Chuan-fang when that militarist attempted to stage a come-back and return to his old sphere south of the Yangtsze. Then Bei was sent to Peiping and rendered good service in assisting Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in the elimination of Marshal Chang-Tso-ling, following which he wanted to proceed on into Manchuria, but the Nanking Government opposed this because of the fear of further Japanese complications.

THE FACT that the National Government has been paying more and more attention to Sinkiang has been referred to previously in these columns of *The Review*. Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan—the so-called Northwest Territories—have become "fighting ground" between China and Russia just as Manchuria and Inner Mongolia are fighting ground between China and Japan. General Feng Yu-hsiang has repeatedly urged the Government to devote more attention to the Northwestern Territories, he being more familiar with conditions in that area than most Chinese because of his long residence in that area. It was first suggested that the Mohammedan General Ma Fu-hsiang be appointed head of the Sinkiang Government, but for some reason Gen. Ma refused and now Gen. Bei, who is also a Mohammedan, is being urged to accept the post. There is very little available information regarding Sinkiang. It is supposed to have important mineral and agricultural resources and has a population of about 3,000,000 composed mostly of Chinese emigrants. The fact that Soviet Russia has recently constructed a railway to the Sinkiang border and is gradually drawing the trade of that area toward Russia has had much to do in stimulating the Chinese with a desire to construct railways into the province and to do something toward the strengthening of her military position in that area.

ROBERT LANSING AND THE LANSING-ISHII NOTES !

THE DEATH of Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, at New York on October 30, serves to bring up memories of the Lansing-Ishii exchange of Notes between Japan and the United States during the World War under which America recognized Japan's "special position" in China as being that brought about by "propinquity" of territory. This much disputed document was formally abrogated by the United States following the Washington Conference, but it is unfortunate that the real story of this strange episode in America's Far Eastern diplomatic relations has never been told. Mr. Lansing was born in 1864 and had a long legal and diplomatic career before his appointment as Secretary of State by President Wilson. But he is chiefly known for the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which raised a storm of criticism in both China and the United States and ultimately contributed to Mr. Lansing's disagreement with President Wilson at the Versailles Conference. Recent announcement of the final volume of Col. House's memoirs has served to renew the controversy regarding Wilson's knowledge or lack of knowledge of the secret agreements pertaining to division of spoils which were entered into by the Allies prior to America's entrance into the war, but it is known that the Lansing-Ishii Agreement was intimately connected with the various secret agreements which Japan exacted from Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia as her price for entrance into the war. Japan's condition was that she should receive the former German interests in Shantung and jurisdiction over the former German islands in the Pacific east of the Philippines and

north of the equator. The most generally accepted account of the background of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement is that Japan desired to have America put her stamp of approval on the secret agreements pertaining to Shantung and the German islands which Japan had wrung from the Allies. It has, until quite recently, been believed that President Wilson was not informed by the Allies of these secret agreements pertaining to territory in the Far East because of their known conflict with the American Open Door policy and Equality of Opportunity in respect to China. President Wilson once stated in a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he was not informed of the secret agreements, but Col. House, who was President Wilson's confidential aide during the war, has recently stated that Wilson was informed, but may not have appreciated the significance of the Allied commitments. At any rate, Japan had exacted these various secret agreements from her allies as the price of her entrance in the war against the Central Powers. When America entered the war the Japanese immediately realized that the United States would exert a powerful influence at the ensuing peace conference, so hit on the plan of inducing America to indirectly put her stamp of approval upon the secret agreements by recognizing Japan's "special interests" in China due to the "propinquity" of Sino-Japanese territories. The most generally accepted story regarding the negotiation of the Lansing-Ishii Notes is that when Baron Ishii first approached Lansing, that Lansing refused to consider the matter at all. Ishii then went to New York and succeeded in enlisting the support of certain financial interests which were closely affiliated with the leaders of the Democratic Party. These interests then brought pressure to bear on Wilson to the end that he instructed Lansing to sign the agreement. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister in Peking was not informed of the negotiations and only learned of the matter when a draft of the Notes was published in the Peking newspapers. Since they conflicted with promises pertaining to the preservation of Chinese territory which Dr. Reinsch had made to China when China entered the war upon America's invitation, Dr. Reinsch shortly afterwards handed in his resignation. Then to make matters still worse, the Japanese handed out to the Chinese press an incorrect translation of the Notes which had the effect of stirring up a tremendous commotion in China which ultimately culminated in the widespread anti-Japanese boycott following the Versailles Conference decision confirming Japan in the possession of the former German interests in Shantung. The actual texts of the various secret agreements pertaining to Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific, were made public by the Soviet Russians after they had seized control of the archives in the old Russian Foreign Office.

The Publicity that Killed the Anglo-French Secret Naval Agreement

A *REUTER* REPORT from London, dated Nov, 7, which was printed in the Shanghai newspapers last week indicated that the British Government has definitely decided to drop the proposed naval agreement with France, the reason given in the news report being "American opposition." The *Reuter* report was based upon a debate in both houses of Parliament, the debate in the House of Commons being precipitated by Capt. Wedgwood-Benn, a member of the Labor Party who demanded information pertaining to Britain's obligations toward France. A similar debate in the House of Lords resulted from a resolution introduced by Lord Thompson who declared that the naval agreement between France and England constituted a "grave setback to the cause of disarmament." He also demanded to know what were Britain's commitments to France under this agreement. Lord Cushenden, acting Foreign Secretary denied concealment and secrecy as Italy and Japan as well as America were notified of the terms of the agreement "two days following its signature," but admitted that "malicious rumors and inuendos" regarding the intentions of France and Great Britain had proved embarrassing to both governments. In concluding his remarks he stated, "Since the naval agreement had failed, we have got back to the *status quo*."

Thus far the actual terms of the proposed Anglo-French Naval Pact have not been published in the Far East, but according to an editorial summary which appeared in the *New York American* (Hearst newspaper) on October 10,

> "It revealed France as ready to stand by Great Britain at the next 'disarmament conference' and vote to let Great Britain have all the small cruisers she wanted, while limiting the number of larger cruisers, the only kind the United States can use effectively.
>
> "In return England agreed to vote for no limitation of small submarines, which France wants, but to vote for limitation of large submarines, the kind that are practicable for the United States Navy.
>
> "Also—it has since been revealed—England is to desert the former British-American contention that in limiting land armies the number of trained reserves shall be counted. England will now vote to disregard the millions of French reservists trained under the French conscript system, and pretend that the French military strength is measured by the number of conscripts actually under arms today."

Newspapers and magazines arriving from the United States and Great Britain in the last mail give an excellent summary of the criticism which was stirred up in both countries by the action of Britain's "tory" government in negotiating this agreement with France, the American newspapers directing their attacks about equally toward the British and French Governments. Mr. W. R. Hearst, the publisher of the *Hearst Newspapers*, who was chiefly responsible for disclosing the contents of the Anglo-French Pact, declared,

> "The American people are opposed to secret diplomacy. They realize that secret diplomacy was largely responsible for the recent great war and they feel that it will be responsible, if persisted in, for another great war. I think it might be wise for France to realize that if her machinations and her secret diplomacy should involve the world in another great war, as they are very likely to do, she need not again count on the assistance of the United States to rescue her from disaster."

Another comment on the Anglo-French Pact which tends to give some insight into the American reaction was made by Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, who is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of

Representatives. Congressman Britten's comment, which appeared in the *Literary Digest* for September 22, was as follows,

"Publication of the secret British-French naval agreement is not now necessary because the world knows already that it was but another British attempt to further domination of the seas through subversive diplomacy, such as has always been practised in Europe.

"The failure of the British statesmen and admiralty lords to tie up the principal nations of the world in a naval armament treaty which would positively have assured Great Britain's control ot the seas at Geneva last year has evidently been forgotten, and another attempt prompted, with France as bait, to draw America into conference.

"But again they have failed.

"If another war must come over Europe, the very surest way to get it is through continuance of just such tricky diplomacy as is now being exposed to the whole world. The quicker the old-school statesmen still in power realize this, the better. I am surprised that the statesmen controlling the destinies of France would lend themselves to England for the purpose of submerging the American world position.

"The British-French treaty, aimed at the limit of cruisers carrying eighty guns and also fleet submarines, might some day have affected the very future of America. It is contrary to our best interests.

"It is hard to reconcile this new treaty with the repeated announcement of British-French friendship for America."

Some idea of the storm of criticism which was raised in England when the news of the Pact became public is indicated by the following comment from two leading Liberal organs, the *Nation* and *Manchester Guardian*.

(*From the Nation*)

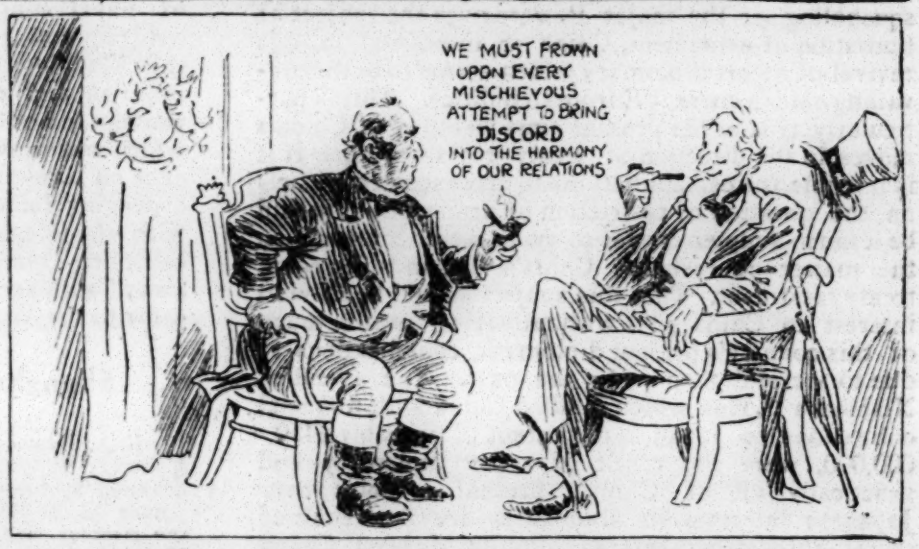
"More disquieting than all else are the rumors with regard to a secret understanding behind the Anglo-French compromise on naval disarmament. The current versions of the actual naval formula are contradictory and unreliable; but they give reason to fear that the emphasis has been laid on 'security' rather than on limitation, and that a classification has been adopted which will render agreement with the United States more difficult, and range London and Paris against Washington. Still more serious is the allegation of a secret understanding—not embodied in any written document, but underlying the whole purpose and conception of the agreement—by which, in certain contingencies, the whole naval forces of the two Powers would be pooled for the protection of their common interests. This understanding is said to cover an agreement on the limitation of land armaments which would leave France virtually, a free hand, and would necessarily imply a common policy on such questions as the Rhineland."

(*From the Manchester Guardian*)

"We are not a conscript country, and to ourselves it is of little immediate moment if trained reserves are excluded from the limitation of armaments on land. But when the Peace Treaty was drawn up, the British Government insisted that compulsory military service should be prohibited in Germany, holding that Continental militarism and conscription are inseparable. The disarmament of Germany, a boon to Germany herself and one of the few good things in a bad treaty, was to be a precedent for universal disarmament. The British Government was right, and Continental militarism and conscription are still inseparable, now as before the war. The whole military system of France and her Allies is based on a small long service army which is the nucleus of a vast army of reservists trained in short-time compulsory service. The system has been expanded far beyond its prewar limits and is now almost synonymous with the, nation in arms.' It is being imitated even in Russia, where boys and girls are learning how to use the rifle. This is the system which England hitherto opposed.

"She has now abandoned her opposition by agreement with France. No wonder that the French press is jubilant, no wonder that across the Channel there is confident talk of a 'new entente,' for it is actions such as this that together make up an 'entente' and, little, by little, bind us closer to France—not by signed treaties or even agreements, but by friendly assurances and cooperation—until one day we discover that we are what even now one responsible French paper says we are, 'the sailors of France,' while the French are 'the soldiers of England.'"

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS



It's kind o' awkward, when you're discussing peace and harmony, to have——

——one of the family bust in with a terrific discord.

From the Chicago Tribune

Comment on the subject which has appeared in the American press is too voluminous for reproduction in this connection, but the McCutcheon cartoon from the *Chicago Tribune* reproduced herewith, serves to give an idea of the impression created in the United States by the publication of the news pertaining to the Pact. Apparently the last chapter, so far as the United States is concerned, was written last week when President Coolidge declared in the course of

an address on Armistice Day, "Had we not refused the Anglo-French Naval Compromise, the French Army and the British Navy would be so near being unlimited that the principle of limitation would be virtually abandoned." He then stressed the fact that these two foreign governments had agreed to limit the class of warship in which the United States was superior, but had declined limitation in the class in which Britain and France were superior and stated that when contemplated British legislation had been carried out, that Britain would have 68 cruisers to America's 40, and concluded his remarks by declaring that war is a negation against the thesis of human progress, but that the country best defended was least likely to be the subject of a hostile attack. He said that America owed a duty to Europe, but those duties are mutual.

While China is not directly interested in this squabbling of the major Powers over the subject of limitation of armament, China *is* interested in this revival of secret diplomacy which seems to be the prevailing note in current European politics. This is particularly true at the present time because of China's moves in the direction of treaty revision; since if it is possible for certain nations to make secret compacts on the question of restriction of armament, it would be a much simpler matter to make secret compacts on the matter of resisting China's demands for equal treaty treatment. That this subject should be of vital interest to China goes without saying because much of this country's present diplomatic complications is due to secret diplomacy in the past. The so-called Nishihara Loans which saddled China with financial obligations to Japan to the extent of probably $450,000,000, were the result of secret diplomacy and practically all of China's present troubles over Japanese interests in Manchuria are the result of secret agreements entered into by Marshal Chang Tso-ling the late warlord of Mukden, who bartered away national resources for financial assistance from Japan in order to obtain the means for prosecuting his war against political factions in China proper. Recently there has been considerable talk in the Japanese press regarding a possible understanding between Great Britain and Japan on China questions and a suggestion of an *entente cordiale* between Japan, Britain and America in respect to China. Prince Tokugawa, who was Japan's chief delegate at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922, was recently quoted in the *Japan Advertiser* in reference to the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry of Great Britain to Japan, as saying, "Although the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has ceased to exist as the result of the Washington Conference, its spirit ought never to cease.... I always think and hope that not only an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but also an *entente cordiale* between Britain, America and Japan will be formed and by that means the peace of the Orient will be secured.... I am sure that both Earl Balfour and Sir Aukland Geddes (British delegates to the Washington Conference) do not forget what I told them at Washington in 1921." That China should watch this situation carefully goes without saying because it has just been announced that Prince Henry will head a British mission to Japan early next year for the purpose of decorating the Japanese Emperor with the British Order of the Garter. It probably will be remembered that a similar mission by Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan following the Russo-Japanese War, resulted in the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which resulted in Britain granting Japan a free hand in North China and Manchuria.

It is too early to speculate upon the results of the Hearst exposure of the terms of the Anglo-French Pact, but from discussions which have taken place in the British Parliament and in the British press it would appear that the political atmosphere has been cleared and possibly the way paved for a genuine conference on naval limitation which may achieve practical results. The *London Times*, according to a brief report cabled to Shanghai by Reuters, emphasized the necessity of a thorough Anglo-American understanding in view of the identity of British and American needs in respect to peace. An unfortunate phase of the exposures in respect to the Anglo-French Pact upon American opinion has been to create added suspicion in respect to the peaceful intentions of the European Powers, an unfortunate situation which will undoubtedly have its reactions in the coming session of Congress when the question of naval construction is brought up. The whole tendency toward naval limitation which prevailed at the Washington Conference now seems to have been nullified and everybody is juggling for a position of vantage in anticipation of the next naval conference which was provided for in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. About the only encouraging factor in the situation seems to have to do with the element of publicity which shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult for nations to "get away" with secret diplomacy as they did in the years prior to the World War.

Shanghai Resident Is Drowned at Pier in Yokohama

E. A. Edmondson, Shanghai representative of the Johnson & Johnson Surgical Supply Co., of Newark, New Jersey, was drowned at Kobe, November 5. Mr. Edmondson was a passenger on the *President Jackson* en route for Seattle. While the steamer was lying at the wharf in Kobe, about midnight, Mr. Edmondson went ashore and called a ricsha. The ricshaman attempted to pass under the headlines of a nearby steamer and as a result ricsha, coolie, passenger and all fell into the water. The coolie was rescued by an officer of a nearby steamer, but no trace of Mr. Edmondson was found until noon of the following day when his dead body was recovered by divers. G. R. Edmondson of the Standard Oil Co. at Yokohama is a brother of the deceased. Mr. Edmondson, who was a native of Leeds, England, was 29 years old, and had left Shanghai on six months leave which he intended to spend in England. He had arranged to meet his wife and their two children at Seattle on the way to Europe. He had been in the Orient for five years.

Lung-Hai Railway Extension Is Progressing

Pursuant to instructions from General Feng Yu-hsiang, work on the construction of the Tungkwan-Lingpao section of the Lung-Hai Railway has been started under the supervision of Liu Chi, Director-General of the Railway, as announced in a recent Sianfu dispatch of the *Kuo Min* news agency. A large number of famine stricken refugees are employed for the purpose, and it is likely that the construction will be completed sooner than had previously been anticipated. As soon as construction of the Tungkwan-Lingpao section is completed, work is to be started on the construction of the Tungkwan-Sian section. The total cost of the latter section is estimated at Mex 10,000,000, and half of this sum has already been arranged for.

Admiral Bristol Due Back in Shanghai To-day

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, with Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet aboard, is due to return to Shanghai from Guam to-day. The *Pittsburgh* is to remain in Shanghai for a week and will then leave for Japan where Admiral Bristol will view the maneuvers of the Japanese fleet. It is expected that Admiral Bristol will then return to Shanghai. At Guam Admiral Bristol conducted his annual inspection of American forces stationed there, which include Marine and naval detachments.

H. K. Kwong Appointed Chinese Consul-General at Manila

H. K. Kwong, who for several months has been connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese National Government at Nanking, has just been appointed Consul-General at Manila and plans to leave for his new post the latter part of the present month. Mr. Kwong is a native of Canton where he was born in 1892. He was graduated from St. John's University at Shanghai in 1907 and 1909 was awarded a scholarship to study in the United States, being second in the competitive examinations held that year.

Mr. H. K. Kwong

Mr. Kwong first entered Andover Academy where he studied for one year, following which he entered Princeton University from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Litt. B. in 1914. He then entered the Graduate School of Columbia University, N. Y., specializing in economics and journalism. He received the degree in journalism in 1916. While at Princeton, Mr. Kwong served on the editorial staff of the *Daily Princetonian* and during his junior and senior years was a contributor to the *Springfield Republican* and later was editor of the *Chinese Students Monthly* published in the United States. He was also active in student affairs being a member of the "Key and Seal" Society and the students Municipal Club. In 1915 he was appointed by the Chinese Government as a delegate to the World Press Congress which met at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. In 1916 he was elected president of the Chinese Students Alliance in the United States.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Kwong became assistant editor of the *Peking Gazette* and also served as Peking correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*. The next year, 1917 he was appointed lecturer in English and International Law at Tsing Hua College, the school started for the purpose of training Chinese students for admission to American Universities under the Boxer Indemnity remitted to China when Theodore Roosevelt was President. In 1918, Mr. Kwong came to Shanghai and was appointed secretary of the Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works which was at that time engaged in the construction of several cargo boats on behalf of the United States Shipping Board. In 1922, he joined the Ministry of Communications of the Peking Government and served on the Sino-Japanese Commission which handled the details of the redemption of the former German interests in Shantung to China following the Washington Conference. In 1923 Mr. Kwong joined the staff of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, a Sino-Russian enterprise operating in Manchuria and later assisted in the settlement of Sino-Russian problems. In 1926 Mr. Kwong went to Honan province and joined the staff of the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang and served as director of the Lung-Hai Railway. In June of this year, Mr. Kwong joined the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, from which position he recently resigned in order to accept the appointment as Chinese Consul-General at Manila.

Representatives of U. S. Department of Commerce Arrive in Shanghai

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and J. J. Ehrhardt, American Trade Commissioner in charge of the new office of the United States Department of Commerce to be opened in Mukden on December 1, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Dairen. A. Bland Calder, Assistant Commercial Attache, formerly in charge of the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce, and Harold D. Robison, Assistant Trade Commissioner, arrived in Shanghai on the '*President Grant*.'

Mr. Calder has recently been promoted to the position of Assistant Commercial Attache and will be stationed at Peking as an assistant to Mr. Arnold. Mr. Robison will be attached to the Shanghai office, having been appointed to this post in July, 1928. Prior to his departure from the United States, Mr. Robison made a special study of the leather industry and during his stay in China will devote the major part of his time to that division of the activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Arnold will remain in Shanghai about ten days. Advantage will be taken of the presence of the various representatives while in Shanghai to convene a general conference with a view to coordinating the work of the various offices of the United States Department of Commerce in China.

League Against Imperialism Criticizes British Labor Party

The League against Imperialism (British Section) recently addressed an open letter to the British Labor Party Conference held in Birmingham, October 1928, protesting against the latter's declaration as regards India. The League was of opinion that the British Labor Party's proposal could not be reconciled with the fundamental Socialist principle of full national freedom.

The International Secretariat of the League Against Imperialism, Berlin, announces that the Second World Congress Against Imperialism will take place in Paris in July 1929. It calls upon all oppressed and subject nations to collect funds and make preparations for sending strong delegations to the Congress.

British Consulate Officially Opened in Nanking

The British Consulate in Nanking, which was looted by communistically inclined troops and mobs in Nanking in connection with the Nanking incident in the spring of 1927, was reoccupied by the British Consular authorities on Saturday, Nov. 10 according to reports from Nanking early this week. In accordance with the terms of the agreement between the British and Chinese governments in settlement of the Nanking incident, the National Government agreed to repair the damages to the building and restore the furniture and other materials which had been carried away by looters. This work has now been completed and the British consul reoccupied the building on Nov. 10. The British Consul has been residing in rented property in Nanking for several weeks, pending the completion of repairs to the consular property.

Chinese Authorities Ban Foreign Municipally Stamped Meat

The Health Board of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued an order prohibiting the further sale of meat bearing the stamp of the Shanghai (Foreign) Municipal Council. According to the *Kuo Wen* news agency, the Board has written a long letter to the Chinese members of the Municipal Council strongly criticizing the system of meat inspection enforced by the foreign authorities, alleging that discrimination is shown, their chop being affixed to both good and bad meat when intended for Chinese consumption. The Chinese authorities expressed surprise that none of the Municipal Health Department examining officers are veterinary specialists.

New Instructors Appointed for Peiping University

The following appointments of deans of the various colleges of the Peiping University have been announced: Cheng Ta-chi, Dean of the College of Literature; Wang Sing-kung, College of Science; Hsia Ying-chow, College of Law; Wang Chia-hsien, College of Agriculture; Hsu Chen-min, College of Medicine; Yu Tung-kwei, First College of Engineering; Sze Shu-ten, Second College of Engineering; Hsu Pei-hung, College of Arts; and Tuan Hsi-tang, College of Russian Language.

Colonel Max Bauer Arrives in Shanghai

Colonel Max Bauer, the German artillery expert and close intimate of General Ludendorff, arrived in Shanghai during the week, *en route* to Nanking where he will serve as an economic adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek. It was previously announced that Col. Bauer was to be a military adviser for the Nanking government, but this is denied.

Col. Bauer, in an interview with a *North China Daily News* representative recently, among other things, said: "I came to China last winter to look the situation over. Everybody has high hopes for this country and believes that a new era will come here. During my visit, I met General Chiang Kai-shek and we became friendly. He asked me to come to China to advise him with regard to the industrial development of the country and I have come. I have no contract with the Nationalist Government nor am I connected with the General Staff or with the Ministry of War. I am a free man to come and go as I please. My duty will be to advise General Chiang Kai-shek personally, and who ever will take my advice.

"During the Great War, my task was to mobilize the economic and industrial resources of Germany in the interest of the German army. I came to know something about the management of big industrial enterprises at that time. That knowledge is now available for General Chiang and his country.

"China has no organized industry. They have got to start right, because it is an expensive and difficult task to correct mistakes afterwards. If I can be of service in assisting them to start right, then I can do something here. There is so much to be done here in industry, that there is no use talking about organizing a national army until there is a national industry, because without a national industry no army can be any good.

"As to the question of my organizing a General Staff, you can only believe that because you are not a military man. You cannot have a General Staff until you have a modern army and China has no modern army. You cannot organize and use a General Staff until you have industries to support an army. The organization of a General Staff may be the crowning glory of many years of terrific work, but now is not the time."

China's Cotton Industry

Moh Ou-chu, Vice-Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, and China's cotton industry magnate, made the following statement recently before the Shanghai Chinese Cotton Industry Union.

"If our program of reconstruction is to be carried out effectively co-operation between the Government and the people is imperative. Although I am not experienced in politics I may say that I was born a cotton industry person. My grandfather and my father devoted their whole lives in this line of business; while quite a lad I was an apprentice in some cotton manufacturing institution.

"During the last national economic conference in Nanking, for the development of China's cotton industry I introduced a number of reforms. One of the most important points was to develop cotton plantation both intensively and extensively. The present annual cotton product is about 10,000,000 piculs; there is room big enough for further development. According to my plan if the Government can assign an amount for cotton plantation China would have an additional annual product of approximately 1,000,000 piculs beginning from 1932. By 1941 China would have a crop of 20,000,000 piculs, double the present quantity. In spite of the fact that China does export a minor quantity of cotton abroad, she really feels that her product is far from being sufficient to meet the demand of 5,500,000 spindles at home. For this reason we have to import about 2,000,000 piculs from both the U.S.A. and India. This certainly indicates an outflow of national treasure. If the production can be raised to double the present amount, 20,000,000 piculs, this would be not only sufficient to meet her home consumption but able to give an export. Granted that the price of one picul is $30, the additional annual product, 10,000,000 piculs, would give China an annual income of $300,000,000.

"Again, with the increase of our cotton production the price of same would necessarily be lowered as a natural result of which our cotton spinning industry would be indirectly cherished. This is only part of the policy. If the reform against the dishonest measures commonly practiced among our cotton merchants be taken into consideration, it is certain that the future of our cotton industry is bright and prosperous."

Dr. C. C. Wu Not to Be Minister to U. S. A.

A *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking, during the week denied that Dr. C. C. Wu was to be appointed Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, or that Tai En-sai was to be appointed Minister to Cuba.

Russian-Made Shanghai Film Shown in New York

A Russian produced travelogue picture entitled, "The Shanghai Document" is now being shown in New York according to a report appearing in the Sunday *New York World* for October 14. The review of the film stated that the "sensitive eye of the Sovkino camera has penetrated to the heart of Shanghai's life and shows an intimate closeup of the native manners and the foreign residents customs and their conflicting cross-currents. When A Shanghai Document was shown in Berlin, it was compared to Berlin as to technique." The report also stated that the Russian film company is now exhibiting screen comedies in the United States, one which attracted considerable attention, being entitled "Three Moscowteers." It was shown at the Keith-Albee Cameo Theater in New York. Other Russian productions now being shown in America are "Potemkin," "Czar Ivan The Terrible," and the "End of St. Petersburgh." The Russians have invented a new term for their travelogue pictures, namely "Psychocinematic."

Withdrawal of British Troops in China Discussed in House of Commons

In reply to questions in the House of Commons November 13 the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, said that there were at present in Hongkong and China seven battalions of infantry with auxillary troops, in addition to the normal garrison of three battalions stationed there in 1926. He said that of the eighteen additional battalions originally sent to China, ten infantry battalions and one battalion of Royal Marines have since left, adding that no further withdrawal of troops had occurred since last June and further withdrawals would depend on the local situation. The Secretary of State for War added that under existing conditions six other battalions would leave during the first trooping season, while the 1st Battalion of the Border Regiment would go to Tientsin for garrison duty in accordance with the normal routine.

Former Shantung Warlord Plans Trip Abroad

A *Kuo Wen* news agency report recently stated that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, former war lord of Shantung Province and Commander-in-Chief of the Chihli-Shantung Forces, who is reported to be in hiding in Port Arthur with his father, mother, six wives and children, amounting to 50, is preparing for a trip abroad. Liu Chin-ming, formerly of the Governor's office in Shantung, is reported to be coming to Shanghai to make arrangements for Gen. Chang's proposed trip. Although nobody can tell the amount of Chang Chung-Chang's property, it is reported that confiscations ordered of his movable and immovable properties by the Nationalist Government amount to $500,000 in Mukden, $300,000 in Peiping, and $5,000,000 in Tsinan.

More Americans in "Who's Who"

Several weeks ago *The Review* published a list of the names of American residents in China whose names appear in the 1928-1929 issue of "Who's Who in America." Since the publication of the list we have learned of the names of several persons who were not included in the list which appeared in *The Review* but which do appear in "Who's Who," among them being Douglas Jenkins, American Consul at Canton, George Charles Hanson, American Consul at Harbin, Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, and possibly others. The reason for the oversight was due to the fact that *The Review* reprinted a classified list appearing in the "China Section" from the front pages of "Who's Who in America," which apparently was inaccurate.

Inspectorate General of Customs to Move to Nanking

The Ministry of Finance, in an order to A. H. F. Edwardes, Officiating Inspector-General of Customs, on November 13 (as reported in a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking) instructed that all amortization funds for the redemption of various Domestic Loans be deposited with the Central Bank of China before November 15.

Another order issued on the same day instructed Mr. Edwardes to have the Inspectorate-General of Customs, stationed in Peiping, removed to Nanking.

National Opium Suppression Conference

The session of the National Opium Suppression Conference at Nanking on November 6 was enlivened when proposals were introduced urging the National Government to bring about an early settlement of the charge against General Chen Tiao-yuan for alleged complicity in the opium traffic and to apply medical examinations to some important Nationalist officials, including Admiral Yang Shu-chwang and Chao Pei-lien of the Ministry of Interior, who were alleged to be drug addicts.

The exposure followed a speech by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Government State Council. In the course of his speech, General Chiang remarked that opium prohibition should, as a matter of logic, start from officials of the central government, and that the delegates to the National Opium Suppression Conference would not be carrying out their duty if they failed to expose the names of those officials known to be drug addicts. As to their reprimand, General Chiang added that whatever measures were suggested by the Conference would likely be approved by the Government and that the Government which failed to grant such approval could not claim to be a government of the people.

Chiang Kai-shek Makes Stirring Speech

General Chiang also asserted that the National Government is determined not to derive any revenue, even a single cent, from the source of opium, stating that the moment the Government falls back on its words it is no longer entitled to recognition by the people. He concluded by urging the Conference to devise effective measures for opium suppression so that the firmness of the Central government on this matter would not suffer from a less determined attitude on the part of local or provincial authorities.

The general's speech served as the stimulus to some sensational oratory. Several delegates demanded that the Government should give an account of the case against General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Anhwei Political Committee, and that in the interest of the nation the Conference should see to it that the case is not pigeon-holed. Others urged that a similar attitude should be taken toward Admiral Yang Shu-chwang and Chao Pei-lien, who were alleged to be habitual opium smokers, and Liu Hsiang-chen, Chairman of the Tsinan Peace Preservation Committee, who was recently reported to be engaged in large-scale opium traffic.

The proposals having been incorporated into two motions, they were unanimously carried, one urging the Government to effect an immediate settlement of the charge against General Chen Tiao-yuan and the other urging examination by medical experts of Admiral Yang Shu-chuang and Chao Pei-lien to prove the authenticity of the report of their being addicted to opium.

A committee of five was then elected to consider questions concerning the procedure of such examination and to draft a plan for submission to the National Government.

The Reply to the Admiral's Adjutant

Towards the close of session of the National Opium Suppression Conference on November 7 an interruption occurred when an adjutant to Admiral Yang Shu-chwang called stating that the Admiral was ready for examination by medical experts as to whether he is an opium addict and requesting the Conference to appoint physicians for such an examination. Admiral Yang's adjutant was told that the Conference was discussing measures and that the actual power to apply such examinations belongs to the National Government rather than to the Conference.

When the arrival of the Admiral's adjutant was reported to the Conference, one delegate observed that in accordance with parliamentary law delegates to any national conference were not responsible for their remarks outside of the conference, adding that the Admiral had no right of intervention. But the Chairman explained that the adjutant had only come with a request but made no effort at interference.

A large part of the session was devoted to reports by the committees on the selling and smoking of opium. Among the proposals adopted one advocates that the Government should institute negotiations with the authorities of foreign concessions and settlements in China asking them to adopt policies along the lines of the Opium Suppression Act and Opium Suppression Regulations recently promulgated by the National Government.

An alteration of the Opium Suppression Act was also adopted, the abrogation of the clause providing that "the smoking of opium shall be made punishable in accordance with the Criminal Code as from March 1, 1929," being generally favored. The delegates argued that opium smoking shall be presently regarded as a crime.

Chu Chao-hsin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke on the international aspects of the opium problem at the morning's session. Mr. Chu remarked that opium has become a problem not only in China, but also in other countries through the increasing misuse of morphia, cocaine, and other kinds of narcotics, and that while the production of opium in China hardly affects the people of other countries a considerable portion of drugs manufactured in Europe has been annually smuggled into China. Besides effective suppression of opium, Mr. Chu urged, the Chinese should also assist in the world-wide movement against the manufacture of morphia in quantities by far in excess over that required for medical and scientific purposes.

Manifesto Sets Forth Aims

At the conclusion of the last general session held November 11 the Conference issued a lengthy manifesto setting forth its aims and calling upon both the Nationalist Government and foreign countries interested in China to facilitate the carrying out of the various measures in order that the opium and narcotic evil can be exterminated in China.

The manifesto begins by briefly tracing the introduction of opium and subsequently allied poisonous drugs such as morphine, cocaine, heroin and strychnine into China, the history of successive unsuccessful attempts (due to the obstruction of the Militarists and interested private interests) at exterminating the evil by the Government as well as by public organizations.

"But now," continues the manifesto, "with the unification of the country under the National Government and the destruction of Militarism, the National Opium Suppression Conference has been convened for the purpose of devising and enforcing various measures to uproot the opium evil."

Following is a summary of the 53 resolutions, adopted at the Conference and recommended to the State Council for enforcement:

Poppy-Cultivation

To exterminate the opium evil at its root absolute prohibition of poppy cultivation must go hand in hand with prohibition of opium importation. For this purpose, the Central Government as well as the Provincial and Municipal Governments should send secret investigators to various localities during the poppy cultivation season to ascertain where poppy is being grown and to report the cases to the responsible authorities so that not only the poppy-growers may be severely punished for violating the law but also those officials whose duty it is to prohibit such. In the Self-Governing districts the principle of joint responsibility should be enforced so that the individual villagers can report all cases of poppy-cultivation.

Importation of Opium

The Government should formulate an effective system of search for opium and other narcotics smuggled from abroad. Not only should all such importations be confiscated when discovered but the smugglers should also be apprehended and severely punished. As for the interior, the various inland navigation and transportation agencies should be held responsible for any violation of the opium prohibition law. All dealers in opium and other narcotics when discovered should be severely punished.

Foreign Concessions

While it seems out of place to enter into the question of foreign settlements and concessions in a conference of this nature, yet it is an undeniable fact that the foreign concessions and settlements, which are beyond the jurisdiction of Chinese law, have been utilized by the unscrupulous merchants as their base of operations. Therefore, it is the opinion of this Conference that for the effective exection of the various opium suppression measures, the sooner the authority over the foreign concessions is returned to China, the earlier will the uniform enforcement of the opium suppression laws become a reality.

In the past, the military authorities stated-in various localities, for their own benefit, have connived at and even openly permitted poppy cultivation by the farmers. In many cases the military are known to have engaged in the transportation of Opium. The National Government, therefore, must clarify its attitude towards this matter for the benefit of the military and mete out the severest punishment to those military officers who are found guilty of ignoring the opium suppression measures of the Government.

Officials as Examples

Heretofore, all efforts at suppressing opium-smoking have been directed against the masses—as if the officials were immune from the evil. In order that the officials may

Japan's Expanding Cotton Production

The following report dealing with Japan's rapidly expanding cotton manufacturing industry was made in the form of an address before the China section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, England, by W. B. Cunningham until recently British Consul at Osaka, Japan, but now of Dairen, Manchuria. The report of Mr. Cunningham's address appeared in the Manchester Guardian on October 10.

Mr. Cunningham briefly traced the growth of the cotton industry in Japan in recent years. The capitalisation had grown from 113 million yen in 1913 to 394 million yen in 1920, an increase of 270 per cent. About three-quarters of the capital was paid up. During the same period the number of spindles had increased by 55 per cent and the number of looms by over 100 per cent. The prosperity of the cotton industry reached a peak in 1920, largely owing to the fact that during the war such markets as South America, India, Dutch East Indies, and Africa could no longer obtain supplies from Great Britain. After 1920 Japan suffered from the post-war slump, especially in the markets mentioned, but by the end of 1921 she had to a large extent recovered. At the end of 1927 the capital invested in the cotton industry was 535 million yen, 391 million being paid up; spindles amounted to over six million, and there were more than 78,000 looms. The reserve funds of 64 companies amounted to 238 million yen, or about 60 per cent of the paid-up capital.

In regard to the organisation of the industry, Mr. Cunningham mentioned the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. This association, which was formed about forty years ago, was one of the most important of its kind in Japan, controlling about 90 per cent of the spindles and 40 per cent of the power looms. Of the total number of members there were four of outstanding importance, 10 rather smaller but still powerful firms, and about 40 firms which, though relatively unimportant individually, in the aggregate contributed considerably to the prosperity of the industry. Further, most of the importers of raw cotton and exporters of piece goods were associate members of the Association.

Strength in Combination

Mr. Cunningham laid stress on the way in which the various interests were combined and concentrated. This, he considered, was one of the main reasons for the strength of the industry as a whole, since the large importers of raw cotton were also the principal importers of piece goods and were more or less directly interested in the actual production of the goods.

Another cause of the strength of the industry was that labor conditions were simpler than in this country. Mr. Cunningham's impression, however, was that there was not a great deal of difference in total production costs after allowance had been made for the greater number of operatives required in Japan, as well as the extra cost of housing, feeding, welfare, and recruiting from the country districts. The textile trade had an abundant reservoir of labor to draw from. Operatives did not, as a rule, stay long, the average term of service of female operatives being rather less than eighteen months. This system had an advantage in that in times of depression the position could be easily adjusted by relaxing the recruiting of new hands. A further cause of the rapid expansion in the cotton trade was the concentration on standard lines.

A matter of importance was the increase in the manufacture of textile machinery. Looms had been made for many years, but until recently the manufacture of spinning machinery had not met with much success, though more attention was now being paid to this industry. Progress had also been rapid in other allied industries; the development of hydro-electric power had made rapid strides, as had also the manufacture of tools and machinery of all kinds.

A Bid for World Trade

As regards future prospects, said Mr. Cunningham, it should be realised that Japan had made industrialisation a settled policy, and was determined to secure as large a share as possible of world trade. In regard to cotton there was a marked tendency to go on to finer goods.

Mr. Cunningham referred to the new factory legislation which would come into force in July, 1929. This was causing the mills considerable concern. Whereas they were now working two shifts of ten hours they would have to confine their activity to two shifts of eight and a half net, and that only if they could obtain an extension of one hour, the possibility of which was provided for.

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examples to the people, the Government, as an earnest of its policy of uprooting this evil, should institute a medical examination of its officials to make sure that there are no opium addicts among them. For this purpose, a set of regulations governing such examination of all Government officials has been formulated by the Conference and recommended to the Government for enforcement.

Finally, it is the conviction of the Conference that the most fundamental method of eradicating this social evil is through education; and therefore, in all text-books for the various grades of schools, the evil of opium and the necessity for its extermination in China should be explained to the youth of China.

In conclusion, the Conference urged all friendly foreign governments to evince their sympathy with the aspirations of the new National regime and cooperate with the Chinese Government in preventing the further spread of this evil in China; for without their friendly assistance all efforts by the Chinese Government and people will be in vain.

China's Cotton Industry

(From the Manchester Guardian, October 23.)

The Cotton Yarn Association has just issued a pamphlet of statistical information concerning cotton spinning in China, which, with the earlier pamphlets on India and Japan, forms a survey of the industry in the Far East. The pamphlet contains an interesting summary of available information on the Chinese industry, with special reference to labor condition, and the introduction gives a brief review of China's position in international trade in cotton and cotton goods. It is pointed out that China is both a grower and a user of cotton, and that the spinning trade has unusual features in the foreign control of mills and in the "contract" method of employing labor. As the mills 'spin mainly coarse counts, 6's to 20's the Chinese-grown cotton is suitable to their requirements, but a certain amount of both American and East Indian varieties has to be imported. The Cotton Growing Association, sponsored by the Japan Cotton Spinner's Association, is trying to extend cotton growing in Korea so that imported cotton will not be required. Of 127 mills in China four are under British control, 46 are under Japanese control, and 77 are under Chinese control. More than half of the spindles and looms have been laid down since 1921, and, following the same line as India and Japan, looms are now increasing faster than spindles. The importation of all but the fine counts of foreign yarn has now practically ceased, and China is supplying the greatest proportion of her own needs of yarn. In spite of the civil wars, the total of imports of yarn and mill production shows little or no reduction. Moreover, China is now exporting yarn to India, and her competition in foreign markets is very difficult to meet. The wages rates paid in the Chinese mills—where labor is supplied by a contractor and not directly engaged by the millowners—are so low as to make comparisons with Western conditions quite useless, and, according to the report, there seems no immediate likelihood that this divergence will be appreciably reduced.

There is a tremendous potential market for piece goods in China, and it may be that Lancashire will be able to secure a good business when conditions become more settled, but the report point out that three-quarters of the cotton cloth used by the Chinese is hand-made, and that a very small rise in price in imported piece goods reduces their consumption in favor of the local products. "In all circumstances," the introduction says, "it will be necessary to minimise those advantages which the Japanese possess in their own methods, and which they are obviously tending to bring into existence in the working of their spindles in China itself." It is apparent that the rapid growth of the industry in China has caused such a great disturbance in international trade in cotton goods in the Far East that both Lancashire and India will find it difficult to compensate themselves for the loss of business. Competition is likely to increase in intensity, and it appears that Japan is determined to strengthen her position. Thus, though the Indian tariff restricts imports of yarn from Japan, the Japapese mills in China, helped by cheap labor, are able to export yarn into India, and there can be no doubt that Japan has a great asset in her Chinese mills.

Japanese Cotton Mills' Profits.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Japan has published a report on the balance-sheets of fifty-five of its members for the first half of this year. Very few, the *"Japan Chronicle"* say, were able to maintain their dividends at the previous high rate. and many of the less important mills had to reduce their distributions. Compared with the previous half-year, the number of mills showed an increase of four and the total paid-up capital, 384,676,000 yen (about £38,467,-600), was 35,566,000 yen more. The combined net profit was 32,322,000 yen (£3,232,200), a decline of 48,000 yen, and the dividends amounted to 25,887,000 yen (£2,588,700), the average rate on the total capital being 13½ per cent, a reduction of 1,2 per cent. The reserves are stated to amount to 236,497,000 yen, and 6,623,00 was allowed for depreciation. The total carried forward was 63,110,000 yen, a decrease of 10,339,000 yen.

Stop and Think It Over!

The Chinese authorities have become worried over the increasing number of suicides on the part of Chinese boys and girls, most of the suicides being by drowning in the Whangpoo. As a means of preventing these suicides and attempts at suicide, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has decide to erect special sign boards, similar to the accompanying illustration which shows a body floating in the river with another person in the act of jumping in. The sign-boards will be about three feet by five feet and will be erected along the banks of the Whangpoo. The Chinese characters under the sign warns those contemplating suicide to "Stop, Do Not Kill Yourself." The symbol of the skull and cross-bones in the upper corner carries its own meaning. According to the records of the police department in the Chinese city the reasons for the epidemic of suicides are due chiefly to affairs of the heart and rebellion against parental authority, a symptom of the evolution which is taking place in family life throughout China.

The accompanying illustration of one of these "Anti-Suicide" signs was taken at the greater Shanghai exhibit at the Chinese Native Products Exposition which is now being held in the Nantao section of the Chinese City adjacent to the Shanghai South Railway Station.

Chairman of Reconstruction Committee Discusses New Radio Contract

Chang Ching-kiang, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the National Government, in a recent statement published by the *Sin Wan Pao* (Chinese newspaper in Shanghai) explains that the recent contract made between the Bureau of Central Radio Administration and the American Radio Corporation was a very favorable one, the total cost of the new installation being Gold $170,000, to be paid in three installments, the first being $56,660 to be paid at the time of the signing of the contract, the second to be paid when the equipment arrives in Shanghai, and the third payment six months later. The equipment is to be delivered in Shanghai within eight months after the signing of the contract. The Radio Corporation will engage engineers to put up the apparatus, and this installation will probably take three months, so that the installation will be ready to operate in about a year. The date of the signing of the contract is given as November 3. Mr. Chang, in the course of his statement, referred to the power which is wielded by the cable monopoly and the necessity for China to install its own radio stations and thus secure control of her sovereign rights. China already has radio stations for internal communications, but this will be the first installation to communicate with foreign countries directly under the control of the Chinese government. The new installation will consist of one short-wave radio station with two sending machines in the Shanghai district, 20 to 35 kilowatts, and another short-wave station with three receiving machines, all suitable for international communication.

According to a report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on August 13, the Chinese Government Radio Bureau on Nov. 10 entered into a traffic agreement with the Radio Corporation of America and also with German radio interests, providing for the transmission of radio commercial and press messages between China and America and China and Germany. The terms of the new agreements have not yet been published but it is reported that they provide for "equal and reciprocal" division of revenues and for rates "not in excess" of those charged by competing companies. The agreement between China and the Radio Corporation was signed by Chang Ching-kiang, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee and A. B. Tyrrell on behalf of the Radio Corporation. The report in the *Shun Pao* stated that both the agreements are shortly to be published in full in the Chinese press.

Chinese Develop a Taste for Apples

The Chinese are developing a taste for apples, and the import of this article from the United States shows a considerable growth in recent years. Shanghai is more fortunately situated in respect to securing a good and cheap supply of apples than many a city in the United States. Shanghai's apple supply is drawn from three sources. The largest and best supply comes, of course, from Oregon and Washington, and with the cheap ocean freight to Shanghai Oregon and Washington apples are laid down here cheaper than at many inland points in the United States. Japan also sends quite a considerable supply of apples to China, but in the meantime, where purchasers in Shanghai are not willing to spend the money for the American article, they mostly turn to Shantung grown apples, in which province this fruit and several others were introduced by American missionaries.

The import of apples into China at present comes to a value of more than half a million taels, say about Gold $350,000, but by far the larger part of this sum is accounted for by shipments across the Korean border into the neighboring Chinese city of Antung. The import from the United States is about 40,000 cases per year, most of them coming to Shanghai. One or two American firms import most of the apples, nearly all of which are distributed through Chinese dealers.

The American apple trade in Shanghai was recently enlivened by the arrival of an American grower himself who brought out with him five carloads of good quality. The apple trade not only in the States but here in China is in the hands of a "ring", and the newcomer at first found himself up against a determination on the part of the Chinese dealers not to take his apples except at a ridiculously low price. The newcomer however persisted, put an expert foreign salesman in charge, and the result has been a sort of apple war. At any rate he is selling his apples and establishing a name for his brand.

Premier Baldwin Makes Statement on China Relations

Stanley Baldwin, Premier of England, made the following statement on Britain's relations with China at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, London, November 9.

"As regards China her government is faced with great difficulties but it has a constructive program and I hope the government will prove strong enough to give effect to that program. I believe Britain has been successful in her twofold endeavor in China, firstly to protect her own people and secondly to take all practicable measures to meet the natural aspirations of the Chinese themselves.

"The despatch of the British Defence Force to China has undoubtedly saved the lives of many people, not only British but Chinese as well and has preserved a great city from what might have been a catastrophe. The good relations between Britain and the Chinese National Government, especially since the settlement of the Nanking Incident, are the best proof that the Chinese themselves appreciate Britain's friendly feeling and now they have definitely rejected the counsels of the Third Internationale, having realized that those counsels were given not in the interests of China but of world revolution. We believe that if they now turn to us for advice and for assistance they will not find us unresponsive."

Philippines Want Member on China Overseas Committee

A special assembly of the members of the Nationalist Party branch in the Philippines was held at Manila during the first week in November, the object being to send the names of three candidates to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, one of whom could be appointed as a member of the Overseas Chinese Committee. The Philippine member of the Committee would reside permanently in the islands, only proceeding to Nanking as necessity for doing so might arise.

Soochow Raised to Status of Municipality

According to a recent *Kuo Min* news agency telegram, the city of Soochow is being raised to the status of a municipality, the first bureaus to be established being those of Public Safety and Public Works. Lu Chuan has been selected for the post of mayor of the new municipality.

Soochow lies about fifty miles west of Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. It was opened as a treaty port in 1896, but there has been little development by Westerners except by missionary and educational workers. It is called the Venice of the Far East because of the many canals that intersect the city. A moat fifty to a hundred yards surrounds the city and is now used as a canal, with which the smaller canals running through the city intersect. Among the Chinese it has the reputation of being one of the most artistically built cities in the country. In the sixth century it was the capital. The present walls of the city date back to 1662, having been built by the Manchu Emperor Kang Hsi. The city is famous for its pagodas. Five of them are in the city and three others crown the nearby hills. One of the sights near the city is the Precious Girdle Bridge, built of granite with 63 arches. Soochow also has many delightful gardens. In common with most cities in this part of the country Soochow suffered greatly during the Taiping rebellion, but it has been mostly rebuilt in the meantime. Its commercial importance has however never been great. Among other things that Soochow is noted for is that its women are stated to be the most beautiful in the country, and until the impact of foreign fashions changed the situation somewhat, the Soochow women set the standard of women's fashions. Soochow University, maintained by the Southern Baptists, is located in Soochow and is one of the best educational institutions in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Peffer Arrive in Shanghai After Piracy Adventure

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Peffer, of New York who were passengers on the Butterfield and Swire steamer *Shasi* which was pirated near Hankow on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, arrived in Shanghai last week. Mr. Peffer, who formerly was editor of *The China Press* and later correspondent in China for the *New York Tribune*, has been engaged in magazine writing in New York for several years and last year was the author of a widely read book, "The White Man's Dilemma." which was Published by the John Day Co. N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Peffer arrived in China several months ago, Mr. Peffer being engaged in an investigation of labor and social conditions in China on behalf of the Guggenheim Foundation, New York.

They were on their way to Shanghai as passengers on the *Shasi* when the boat was captured by pirates shortly after departing from Hankow. The pirates, several of whom have since been captured, embarked as passengers, but shortly after the boat sailed they overpowered the crew and after robbing the passengers of their valuables, they escaped in a launch and returned to Hankow. Other foreign passengers on the boat were H. D. Henvis, assistant manager of L. E. Gale and Company of Hankow and Mr. Durin, a French naval officer. Mr. Henvis was shot through the leg and is now in a Hankow hospital receiving medical treatment. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Peffer was injured, but lost practically all of their personal property including money and jewelry. They are now in Shanghai and are planning to remain here for two or three months.

Japanese Coronation Celebrations in Shanghai

The large Japanese population in Shanghai enthusiastically celebrated the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Japan on November 10. Warships of various nationalities in the harbor led by the Japanese, fired a salute of 21 guns Saturday morning, the Public Gardens being crowded with Japanese to view the celebrations. Mr. Yada, the Consul-General, led the cheering with three sonorous "Banzais". "Banzai", it may be mentioned. is the Japanese pronunciation of the two Chinese characters "Wen Sei", literally ten thousand years, but used in the sense of wishing prosperity or long life.

The principal Japanese ceremonies took place in Hongkew Park, where the Japanese Co. S. V. C. was inspected by Consul-General Yada, Admiral Ukawa, Commander of the First Japanese Naval Squadron Abroad; Colonel Orpen-Palmer, Commandant of Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and Captain Matsumoto, Commanding Officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. Hongkew, which is the center of the Japanese population, was resplendent with lanterns, and the lantern procession at Hongkew Park Sunday night was the most spectacular event of that kind ever staged in Shanghai. All the Japanese firms, and firms of many other nationalities, in Shanghai, had arranged electrical displays for their premises, and the Bund particularly was a blaze of glory. Japanese warships in the harbor, and war ships of several other nationalities, also dressed ship specially for the occasion.

Central Bank of China Buys Russo-Asiatic Bank Building

The newly established Central Bank of China has purchased the premises of the defunct Russo-Asiatic Bank on the Bund, which it had been occupying as lessees. The status of this handsome structure had been undecided for some time. At the time the Russo-Asiatic Bank closed its doors the Maritime Customs had a credit balance of more than a million taels and the Commissioner of Customs continued to keep the title deeds to the property, which were in his possession, as a security for the eventual payment of the sum due the Customs, which the Customs held was a preferential claim.

The matter finally went into the hands of the Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong. An amicable settlement was come to on the basis that the claim of the Customs should be reduced to 80 per cent., and on the other hand, the title deeds were restored to the owner.

The Central Bank of China then stepped in and purchased the property at a fair price of Shanghai Tls. 1,400,000 which brought a difference to the benefit of the creditors of the Bank in the amount of Sh. Tls. 531,200. It is further learned upon good authority that the General Liquidators intend to dispose of this sum by declaring a new dividend to the creditors of all the Branches under their control.

Thus one more Chinese bank is firmly established on the Bund.

Armistice Day Appropriately Observed in Shanghai

Armistice Day (Sunday November 11) was observed in an appropriate manner in Shanghai, nationals of all the Allied Nations taking part. A large gathering assembled early in the morning at the War Memorial on the Bund to do honor to those who lost their lives in the Great War. American, British, French, Italian and Japanese troops were lined up, as the Allied Consuls, headed by E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General arrived. Among those present were Wunsze King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and F. W. Maze, of the Maritime Customs. Mr. Cunningham spoke feelingly on the occasion which brought them together ten years after the close of the war, and, on behalf of the Allied Consuls, placed a wreath at the base of the War Memorial. Wreaths were also placed by representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Municipal Council, and various patriotic associations and societies.

Special services were held in the various churches. The service held at the Fourth Regiment Church was particularly impressive. The Marines turned out in force and listened to an inspiring sermon by the Regimental Chaplain on "The Will to Understand." Rev. E. W. Luccock at Community Church delivered a special Armistice Day sermon in which he pleaded for a warless world.

How a Former Peking Diplomat Lives at Dairen

The Japanese *Rengo* correspondent at Dairen recently sent to the newspapers, in Japan details of the present life of one of the former Prime Ministers of the old Peking Government, one of a class who benefitted from the notorious Nishihara loans, and now living in Dairen where they enjoy the protection of the Japanese flag. This particular minister first took refuge in Tientsin, but (to quote from the Japanese account,) "his personal safety was not quite assured there, so he further removed to Dairen, where he found peace. Driven by ennui, he frequented Chinese tea houses at Shaokangtsu. Meantime, he came across Pi Feng-ying, a beauty in a certain house and pledged his eternal love to her. Being a philanderer, however, he came across another beauty called Shao Shun of another house. She is a girl 18 years old, and the ex-Premier fell head over heels in love with this witch, so much so that he hardly left her side. Pi Feng-ying, on the other hand, was naturally displeased with the ex-Premier; jealousy made her present a cold shoulder toward him, which in turn made him angry with her. By way of getting even with this lady, he paid a handsome amount of money to monopolize Shao Shun. Not only that, he went a step further and opened a licensed house in Shaokangtsu in the name of the father of this girl."

Statement on Note Issue of the Central Bank of China

The following is a summary of details of the note issue of the Central Bank of China given by a correspondent in the North China Daily News, Shanghai, November 13.

At the very moment when the Central Bank of China opened its principal office at Shanghai under favorable auspices, the authorities guiding the destinies of Fengtien province have once more decreed "currency reforms" which compare with the regulations under which the Issuing Department of the Central Bank of China is to work, as the dark Middle Ages compare with the enlightened twentieth century. According to the new regulations only Fengpiao are to be employed in business transactions. The price of the national silver dollar is being "fixed" at 20 Fengpiao, but silver coins are debarred from circulation and even from hoarding; these are meant to serve for purposes of reserve only. The export of silver from Manchuria has once more been interdicted.

An Analysis

The notes issued by the Shanghai Office of the Central Bank of China have been printed on watermarked paper by the American Banknote Company. The notes are redeemable at Shanghai, so that the question of cashing banknotes at face value at branch offices, to be opened later on, or at agencies in the interior of China, is left open for the present. However they may be cashed promptly at par at Hangchow by the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., at Soochow, Changchow, Wusih and Nanking by the Kiangsu Bank. As soon as the tael as currency has been abolished at out-ports, the question of note redemption all over the country will be made much easier. The reserve held by the Central Bank is to be 100 per cent of the face amount of the notes issued and is to consist of 60 per cent silver or gold bullion or coin, while the remaining 40 per cent. are to be provided in the shape of government securities, at prevailing market value, or first class commercial paper.

The Issue Department of the Central Bank of China is separated from the Banking Department, a feature which has been modelled after the system adopted by the Bank of England in 1844. The effect, as far as China is concerned, can only be beneficial, for it prevents to a large extent interference from outsiders. All that is needed for the successful carrying into effect of existing plans regarding a well organized system of note issue is prolonged peace within the country.

The Regulations

The following is a translation from the Chinese text of the Regulations Governing the Note Issue of the Central Bank of China (Promulgated by the National Government on October 25, 1928) :—

1. In accordance with the Statutes of the Central Bank of China, No. 5, Articles 1 and 13, the Issue Department of the Central Bank of China is being established to issue banknotes redeemable in national currency.

2. The banknotes of the Central Bank of China are secured by a reserve of 100 per cent., of which 60 per cent. is to be in cash and 40 per cent. in securities. Bar silver, gold bullion and silver dollars may be used as cash reserve, while government bonds issued or guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance at market rate and readily negotiable commercial paper, may serve as security reserve.

3. The denominations of the banknotes are to be $1, $5, $10, $50, and $100. If the market demand warrants it, the Central Bank may issue subsidiary coin notes.

4. The banknotes of the Central Bank of China are to be accepted in payment of taxes, public obligations and business transactions.

5. The size, shape and design of the banknotes of the Central Bank of China is to be approved by the National Government of China and officially announced by the Government before the notes are put into circulation.

6. The reserves held against the banknotes of the Central Bank of China should be fully known to the public. The amount of notes in circulation and the reserves held should be published in detail every ten days.

7. The notes of the Central Bank, when worn out, may be changed freely for new notes.

8. Counterfeiting of notes and contrivances impairing the credit of the notes will be severely punished in accordance with the law.

9. These regulations should be submitted to the National Government for approval by the Governor of the Central Bank of China.

10. These regulations will be enforced as soon as approved by the National Government of China.

Sun Yat-sen's Birthday Celebrated All Over China

The birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, was observed November 12 not only in Shanghai but generally throughout China. The observance in Shanghai was hindered by inclement weather which precluded the holding of the public commemoration service at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, which was to have been held at 10 a.m.

One of the largest and most important of the various commemoration services of the day was held at the Hospice of St. Joseph, near the South Station, Nantao. This meeting was attended by about 80 military and civil officials and prominent members of the Kuomintang.

The commemoration meeting was presided over by Chen Te-tseng, Chief of the propaganda department of Kuomintang Headquarters. The career and deeds of Dr. Sun were outlined by Mr. Chen, who urged all followers of the late leader to adhere to the principles he stood for.

Speeches were also made by General Hsiung Shih-hwei, Commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison; Col. Tai Shih-fu, Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Wong Yien-soong, representative of Kuomintang Headquarters.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following slogans were shouted:

1.—Let us commemorate the birthday of our leader.
2.—Let us also commemorate his great spirit.
3.—Let us put into force the Peoples Three Doctrines.
4.—Let us establish a free and independent nation.
5.—Let us complete the work Dr. Sun wished to be done.
6.—Let us realize the brother-hood of all nations.
7.—Long live the Chinese Kuomintang.
8.—Long live the Republic of China.

The principal afternoon commemoration meeting was held in the offices of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in North Honan Road at which thirty members of the Kuomintang were present. At this meeting handbills pertaining to the life and achievements of Dr. Sun were distributed. Slogans were also shouted, one of the slogans being for the abolition of unequal treaties.

The Nationalist flag was in evidence in every section of the International Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory. The Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, General Chang Ting-fan, proclaimed the day a general holiday.

Chinese war vessels in Shanghai waters fired a salute of 21 guns. Commemoration meetings on a decidedly smaller scale were held in various places in Chinese territory in the morning and afternoon.

It was originally planned for a Nationalist aeroplane to fly over Shanghai dropping Sun Yat-sen literature, but because of the inclement weather this was called off.

Public theatrical performances were staged in the premises of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Siao Wu Tan Theatre, Kwangse Road; the Kung Wu Theatre, Min Kuo Road, Nantao. the building of the National Products Exhibition, and the Kwang Wu Tan Theatre, Chapei.

A *Ta Chung* news agency message from Nanking stated that the official ceremony in commemoration of the birthday of Dr. Sun was held in that city at the Assembly Hall of the Central Party Headquarters. Practically all the Party and Government officials were present.

The walls were appropriately decorated with photographs of Dr. Sun at various stages of his life. The hall also contained photographs of prominent personal followers of the late leader.

The ceremony, which was held under the chairmanship of Tan Yen-kai in the absence of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, was brief. Following the usual bows before the Party and National colors and the photograph of Dr. Sun, the reading of his political will and the three minute silence, Mr. Tan delivered a short speech on the life history of Dr. Sun and his exemplary devotion to the cause of the Party, expressing the hope that all Party and Government leaders will follow in the footsteps of the late leader and fulfill his wish in carrying into effect the Three People's Principles.

Grand Duke Nicholas Goes into Retirement

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Paris, published in the *Japan Advertiser*, stated that the Grand Duke Nicholas had left Paris and proceeded to Antibes, near Cannes, where it is expected he will retire and quit Russian politics. The Grand Duke has been surrounded by officers of the Denikine and Wrangel armies and it was their hopes that the Grand Duke might lead a movement to take over the Government of Russia in succession to the Soviets.

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American Legation in China to be Raised to Embassy

A telegram during the week from Washington, D. C. brought the news that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, announced that the American Government is raising the status of the Legation in China to the rank of an Embassy, as proposed by the Nanking government.

Just what is back of the announcement only time will tell. It will be recalled that several years ago quite a stir was created not only in Peking, but throughout the world, when it was announced that the Russian Legation at Peking had been raised to an Embassy, and thus Mr. Kharakan, the Soviet representative, became the head of the Diplomatic Body. There was some talk at the time that America and Japan would also take the same steps, and Stephen G. Porter, Congressman from Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced a resolution in Congress to raise the Legation at Peking to an Embassy. In the meantime, however, Soviet influence began to wane and eventually the Embassy, or at least part of it was raided by order of the then reigning head there, Chang Tso-ling, with the permission of members of the Diplomatic Body.

Despite the announcement from Washington, the change will not be made all at once. Not only must an Ambassador's appointment be approved by the U. S. Senate, but according to a law passed in March 2, 1909, "No new Ambassadorship shall be created unless same shall be provided for by an Act of Congress." This means, of course, that both the Senate and the House of Representatives must approve of the change. Such action will, doubtless, be taken some time after Congress assembles again next month.

The principal difference between an Ambassador and a Minister Plenipotentiary seems to be one of rank. Specifically an Ambassador is supposed to be a more personal representative of the head of the country he represents than a Minister and as such is to be treated with greater deference and is entitled to precedence over Ministers at public functions. The salary of the American Minister to China is Gold $12,000 per year. The salary of the American Ambassador to Japan is Gold $17,500 per year.

Gen. Pei Says Soviet Has Designs Upon China

Addressing his officers at Peiping recently on the question of national defence, Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, according to the *Kuo Min* News Agency, remarked that with the fall of the militarists and the unification of the country, China has only one enemy and that is the remnants of the Communists. Being effectively checked in the West, the Red Russian imperialists turn to the East on China. It is the Bolshevists' policy to march an army of 500,000 strong on China for the subjugation and displacement of the Kuomintang.

In pursuance of the old White Russian imperialist policy, aggression has been continued along the Trans-Siberian Railway towards the Northeast of China, the general continued. Of late the proposal has been introduced to produce the line to Urga which they will hold as their stronghold. The recent riot in Hailar, near Manchuli, was nothing but an indication of the Russians' plot, he said. At present in Urga there is Red cavalry totalling 300,000 and infantry 200,000 strong. This indicates clearly the plot of the Bolshevists he said.

There is a proposal on foot to send General Pei to Sinkiang, but the General is making various counter-proposals before taking, the post.

Leniency Asked for Gen. Cheng Chien

Chairman Tan Yen-kai and Vice-Chairman Feng Yu-hsiang of the Executive Yuan, in a joint petition to the State Council, (as reported by *Kuo Min* news agency) have pleaded for leniency to Cheng Chien who was dismissed some time ago and placed in confinement by the Government for having ignored the orders of the Government Council and acted contrary to the wishes of the Central Authorities. Cheng Chien was in control at the time of the Nanking incident.

Special Feature in Fourth Regiment Church Sermon

W. R. Hall, chaplain of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Marines, has asked several leading Americans in Shanghai to give their opinions on "What is America's Greatest Problem? Is it Prohibition, or Crime Prevention, or Law Enforcement, or Foreign Debt Settlement, or War and Peace Treaties?". The answers will be included in the chaplain's sermon at the Regiment Church, Embassy Theatre, Sunday, November 18 at 10. a. m.

Treaty Revision--Why?

BY FANG LO-TIEN

The Unequal treaties are a great menace to amicable Sino-Foreign relations. The Chinese people have groaned under the yoke of unequal treaties for nearly a century. During this long dark period, the tariff restrictions, the consular jurisdiction, the foreign settlements and concessions, the stationing of foreign gunboats and foreign troops in China, the navigation of foreign warships and merchantmen along Chinese coastal and inland waters—all these have constituted a flagrant disregard of our sovereignty and impairing our territorial integrity. They have been shackling our economic life and shattering our political entity to the extreme. In the meantime Chinese psychology has been more and more awakened to its environment and the unequal clauses of the treaties have become more and more a source of endless discontent and friction with the foreign Powers. As a matter of course, no people who are conscious of self-respect and self-preservation would tolerate exploitation of their country by foreign nationals. Constituting the main source of misunderstanding and conflict, such treaties are bound to come to an end sooner or later. Until these dark spots of injustice are removed, there can be no real peace between Chinese and foreigners, and the foreign commercial enterprises in the Far East can never be on a stable basis.

Necessity for Cooperation

On the other hand, when the world is aware of the futility of force and the necessity for cooperation among peoples as shown by the League of Nations, the Locarno Covenant, and recently, the Kellogg Peace Pact, there is no valid reason to justify such international relationship as is not founded on equality and mutuality. To endeavor to preserve it in the face of radically changed conditions and the progress of modern international thought is to forget history and its teachings.

It has never been the purpose of the Chinese Government and people to dominate other nations or peoples, nor do they tolerate domination by others. Should the Powers or their political parties in power take advantage of the temporary weakness of China to reinforce the unequal status of Sino-foreign relations, it is the united and universal determination of the Chinese to resist.

China's Action not Sudden, but Necessary

Consequently, the Chinese Government have, on the one hand, raised the question of revision of China's unequal treaties at Versailles, Washington and at the Special Customs Conference at Peiping, and issued various declarations on the subject, and on the other hand have consistently refrained from concluding new treaties unless they are based on equality, reciprocity and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty. Treaties on this new basis have been steadily growing in number.

Yet in spite of the effort of China to terminate the unequal provisions of the treaties, some Powers still misinterpret China's latest declaration of July 15 as sudden and startling. Dr. C. T. Wang, the present Foreign Minister, has repeatedly announced, that the expired treaties are null and void and to be replaced by new ones on the basis of equality, while those that have not yet expired such as the French, American, and British are to be revised as soon as possible. Surely, the process is very peaceful and there is nothing sudden about it.

As to the case of Japan, China's action is all the more compulsory. It may be noted that having exhausted all means of arriving at an amicable settlement with her after five successive extensions of three month periods, China had no alternative but to conform to the notice which she had given declaring the various unequal treaties as terminated. She is confident that an impartial review of her action taking into account the feelings of an entire nation would not criticize her for her decision.

Nor Is Her Action Unlawful

Besides, China's declaration of general revision of treaties is in conformity with Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which clearly recognizes the fundamental principle of *rebus sic stantibus* governing international treaties which have become inapplicable. It is to remove the injustice of such treaties that this Article expressly provides that they are not to be extended indefinitely.

The general right of revision being admitted, the right of both parties to a treaty to terminate it by notice, where it contains a definite clause of revision at stated periods, is all the more to be recognized. It would be neither fair nor equitable to claim that such right appertains to only one of the two parties. If the particular provision regarding the time limit is to be construed as giving solely to only one of the two parties the right to revise the treaty, then such a treaty would in itself constitute one of the unilateral and unjust privileges against which the National Government protests and which is manifestly incompatible with the spirit of a treaty based on equality and mutuality which the foreign Powers expresses themselves as being ready to conclude.

A Tricky Contention

Moreover, there is no international jurist of note or no arbitration tribunal that would uphold a tricky contention that a treaty is to remain in force indefinitly unless a revision be effected within a prescribed time after the end of any effective period. Such an interpretation would make it possible for one party to continue this treaty forever by simply refusing to agree to a revision during the time set for revision. Dr John Bassett Moore says:

> "As contracts may be modified and rescinded, so may treaties."

Dr. Hershey also maintains:

> "In case of ambiguity, that meaning is to be preferred which is less onerous for the obliged party, or which interferes less with the party's territorial and personal supremacy, or which contains less general restrictions upon the parties."

In the light of these arguments of these international jurists, is it unlawful for China to declare general revision of all unequal treaties which shackle her free and natural development and are repugnant to the best traditions of international intercourse?

Abrogation Will Bring Mutual Benefit

China's action is not only legal and justifiable. It is primarily aimed at the general welfare of foreigners in her territory. Special rights and privileges are really not essential to the relations between China and foreign countries. Their relinquishment will scarcely interfere with the residence, trade and navigation of foreign nationals in China. They would earn the gratitude and goodwill of the Chinese Government and people so that foreign interests would gain much more there-from than by attempting to maintain them at any cost. As a proof of this happy result, we may quote an article on the Germans in China from the *Manchester Guardian* contributed by an Englishman. Part of this article follows:

"At the end of the war Germany had to abandon all her special rights in China. Apart from territory she was forced to give up extraterritoriality, the right to send warships all over Chinese waters, the right to hold concessions, and soon China found that Germans in her country were like foreigners in every other country, like Chinese in Great Britain, for example.

"First, in 1924, there were 2,733 Germans living in China, or rather more than the number of Frenchmen living there in the same year. Secondly, German trade owing to the war received a tremendous setback all over the world, in China as much as anywhere else. But in 1923, 32,000,000 taels worth of German goods were sent to China while in 1924 this amount had increased to 38,000,000 taels, an increase of over 18 percent in one year. (It was nearly 46,000,000 taels in 1926.) Thirdly, Germans are living mostly in their own former concessions, which it is admitted on all sides, are being quite well run by the Chinese. Fourthly, though it is difficult to find statistics as to the number of Germans who have been arbitrarily imprisoned, tortured, or unfairly treated by Chinese courts, it would appear from the number of Germans remaining in China that it cannot be very large. Finally, it may be asked, have the Germans in China suffered anything corresponding to the British at Nanking?

"Yet in spite of all they had done before the war the Germans are being, as far as one can see, perfectly fairly treated by the Chinese and they have had none of the incidents which the countries which still have special rights are forever experiencing. During the recent troubles in Ichang only two foreigners stayed on. One was a British subject who was 'well in' with the local Chinese Government, and the other a German inhabitant of the town and it has been the same all up the river, everywhere Germans stayed on while nearly every other foreigner evacuated.

Germans on Equal Footing

"Why is this? The writer of this article submits it is because the Germans are now on an equal footing with the Chinese in China. They have lost their rights and are now subject to the laws of the country they are living in, just as foreigners in every other country."

From the foregoing account it can readily be seen that the Chinese Government had no idea of discrimination against the foreign nationals or subjecting them to an irksome regime or even of prejudicing the trade relations which have so happily been established between the Chinese and foreign countries. On the contrary, the Chinese Government, by the abrogation of all unequal treaties, are actuated by the feelings of sincere friendship and the desire to place the Powers that still maintain unequal treaties in as favorable a light before the Chinese people as these countries which have relinquished their special rights and privileges. This position appears to

Events in Hongkong and Canton

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The promised Commission of Inquiry into Government salaries has been appointed, being composed of the following members: Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Shou-son Chow and Paul Lauder. The Commission's Secretary is W. J. Carrie. Sir Shou-son Chow is the Senior Chinese representative on the Legislative Council and is also a member of the Executive Council. Mr. Paul Lauder is the General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton. The Commissioners are to report their findings and make their recommendations "at as early a date as possible." They are required to consider and advise upon the adequacy of the salary scales of officers employed by the Government of Hongkong, to make recommendations, concerning the currency basis on which the salaries of officers ordinarily recruited in England should be quoted and paid when in the Colony and on leave; and to make recommendations regarding the principles on which acting pay, charge allowances and overtime allowances should be granted.

Immigrant Fleet Increased

Another steamer has been added to the immigrant fleet plying between Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, this being the "*Hong Kheng*" formerly known as the "*Ning Nam.*" She has accommodation for 17 first-class, 32 second-class and 2,323 steerage passengers. The vessel used to run to Australia and South America and back to China via Honolulu, but her former owners went into liquidation, in consequence of which she was laid up in Hongkong harbor for a considerable period. There was some trouble between her owners and crew which resulted in litigation following which she was ordered sold. The present owners are the Ho Hong Steamship Company, controlled by the Ho Hong Bank which has extensive interests in the Straits and Hongkong. The steamer was built in 1903 in Germany for the South American trade.

"To consolidate the diverse mass of Chinese Seamen, purging it of all undesirable elements especially those of a Communistic nature; to work for amicable relations between employer and employee," are declared to be some of the objects of the Chinese Seamen's Associated Union which has been formed here. At the inaugural dinner held the other night, it was emphasized that the Union had the support of all foreign shipping companies. The Union has been formed largely through the efforts of Leung Yuen-wo who was for several years with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Company, and of his son, K. C. Leung. At the inaugural dinner, Mr. Leung, Sr., said, *inter alia*, that the formation of the Union and the expansion of its activities were due to the operation of two forces in Hongkong, namely the direction and encouragement from the Hongkong Government and the inspiration and guidance of the educational, governmental, commercial and industrial communities of the Colony. Mr. Yau Kit, a well-known Chinese scholar, said it was a good augury for the future that there were present so many *taipans* rubbing shoulders with Chinese seamen. The representatives of the following foreign steamship organizations were present:—Java-China-Japan Lijn; Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd; Butterfield and Swire; Dollar Co; American Mail Line; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.; Dodwell & Co., Ltd.; etc.

Infringers Fined

W. Schofield, sitting at the Kowloon Magistracy on October 16, gave judgment in the case in which the National Carbon Corporation of America charged the Chung Wah Battery Company of Hongkong on five counts relating to alleged infringement of the "Eveready" trade mark and labels. G. S. Hugh Jones represented complainants and Hin Shing Lo the defendants. The Court rendered judgment in favor of the complainants and ordered defendants to pay $250 costs.

For loading cargo on a Sunday, Captain E. Midgeley of the steamer "*Tai Lee*" was prosecuted before Commander J. B. Newill, N. R., D. S. O., at the Marine Court. The defendant was originally fined $250 but the Court eventually reduced the fine to $150. Defendant's counsel, M. K. Lo, said that the ordinance preventing a ship to work cargo on a Sunday was created to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. The case, he said, was one of great importance to owners, charterers, and masters of steamers. It was brought out during the trial that the "cargo" involved in this case was brought on board by runners employed by the shipping company and that it is the custom in South China to permit these runners to do a bit of trading on their own, the freight charges being waived as some sort of "retaining fee" for otherwise the runners would have no incentive to canvass business for the carriers. Another important case at the Marine Court was the inquiry into the stranding of the British steamer "*Borneo*" in Haimun Bay. The Court found that Captain van den Berg was justified in taking his ship to Haimun Bay for shelter and, therefore, exonerated him. The steamer left Hainan on October 1 for Shanghai, and just passing Chilang Point, encountered heavy seas.

Chinese Sports

Amongst the sports features, a noteworthy event was the "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club at which the Acting Governor, the Hon. W. T. Southorn, C. M. G., and Mrs. Southorn attended. The President of the Club, Ng Sze Kwong addressed the gathering, emphasizing the Club's support of Sir Cecil Clementi's "get together" movement. Mrs. Southorn distributed the prizes. The other notable feature was the winning of the Ladies' Harbor Race by a Chinese competitior, Miss Kwok Choy Ming, who defeated a large number of competitors including the best foreign lady swimmers of the Colony.

It would appear that the Canton authorities have faithfully kept their promise to do everything in their power to bring about the capture of the men who were concerned in the recent "*Anking*" piracy. The Chinese naval authorities at Canton sent an expedition to the Tai Chow How district and succeeded in capturing nine desperadoes. The expedition consisted of the gunboats "*Hai Fu*," "*Kwang Kan*," and "*Ping Nan*." These vessels were sent by the Canton Admiralty to scour the coastal villages where the pirates were believed to have fled with their loot and captives. Commenting upon the excellent work of the Chinese expedition, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the leading paper of the Colony, remarked, *inter alia*, that whereas all that the British were able to do was to burn down a few small huts in which pirates were known to have lived, the Chinese had done something much more substantial, they had captured the pirates themselves. "The fact that the Canton authorities have recognised their duty and have shown that they will not allow the pirates to enjoy unmolested a safe retreat on the Kwangtung coast line, will probably be in itself sufficient to discourage the organization of future piracies on a large scale. . . ." the paper concludes.

Fires in Canton

Several serious fires have occurred in Canton of late, involving severe losses to the insurance companies. Property owners are now confronted with the possibility of the insurance companies stiffening their rates.

General Wong Shin Hung, commander of the 15th Army and Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Administration, arrived in Canton on the afternoon of October 22. The utmost secrecy was maintained of the General's arrival for fear that something untoward might happen *en route*. The Provincial Administration, of course, knew long beforehand, but newspaper men and the general public were not informed until late after the General had arrived. Accompanying General Wong were the Yunnan representative, Li Ka Siu; the General's private secretary, Wong Heung Po; the chief of the Kwangsi Wireless Administration, Li Tang; an officer of the staff of the 15th Army, Mok Man, and a bodyguard. On the wharf were a group of soldiers from the Canton Garrison, the military band, Police Commissioner Tang, and a group of Chinese notables, all anxious to welcome the Kwangsi leader. The purpose of General Wong's trip to Canton is to participate in the proposed conference for army reduction in the Leung Kwang Provinces.

Willard Straight Science Hall

The formal opening of the Willard Straight Science Hall of Lingnan University took place on October 19 with imposing ceremony. Scientific workers both foreign and Chinese, from all parts of China were present and a number of papers were read. The Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provincial Governments were both represented at the general meeting held in the afternoon in Swasey Hall. Wong Che, Commissioner of Education, and Ma Chin-tsoon, Commissioner of Reconstruction, represented the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and P. H. Louis, the Kwangsi Government. The chief address of the day was given by Dr. Y. G. Chen, President of Nanking University, who spoke on "Science and Civilization. The scientific papers were read in the morning in the class rooms of the new Science Building and among those contributing addresses were Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith, Dr. S. Y. Wong and Dr. J. L. Shellshear of Hongkong University; N. Gist Gee, of the Peking Society of Nationa

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the Chinese Government all the more necessary to foreign countries, since their interests in China are avowedly commercial and economic in character, and such interests cannot be satisfactorily promoted except with the sympathy and goodwill of the Chinese people. From this standpoint and also from the point of view that international relations are carried on for mutual benefit, there seems to be no advisability for the unequal treaties between China and foreign countries to exist any longer.

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History; Dr. K. C. Chen of Sun Yat Sen University, and Dr. K. Kishinouye of the Tokyo Imperial University.

A Very Fine Building

The Science Building has taken more than a year to complete. It is designed to be the home of the departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics and has been made possible by liberal gifts from Mrs. Willard Straight and the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. It has cost some $200,000 Hongkong currency or $100,000 gold. The building which is of red brick and re-inforced concrete is 53 feet wide by 172 feet long and has five floors.

The institutions and societies formally represented were as follows:—

Chinese-French Public Industrial College, Chui Kaam Shue; Fukien Christian University, Dr. C. R. Kellogg and Dr. Norvil Beeman; Futan University, Dr. T. C. Lee; Ginling College, Miss Chen Yu Dgen and Miss Lu Shuh Ying; Hackett Medical College, Dr. J. Allan Hoffmann; Hwa Nan College, Miss Wong Seu Cio; Imperial University of Tokyo, Dr. K. Kishinouye; Kwoi Nam University, Kwok In Ming; Kwangsi University, P. H. Louis; Peking Society of Natural History, N. Gist Gee; Shanghai College, Chow Sui Cheng: Soochow University, C. S. Wang; St. John's University, Ho Ka Lau; Sun Yat Sen University, Prof. Chan Chung Naam, Prof. Chan Woon Yung and Prof. Ging H. Wang; Tai Hah University, Hoh In Yui; University of Amoy, Prof. H. H. Chung; University of Hong Kong, Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith; University of Nanking, President Y. G. Chen; Yen Ching University, Prof. Francis C. E. Wu.

L. Everett Inc., Appointed Agents for American Pioneer Line

The announcement was made during the week that L. Everett, Inc., with offices in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, Shanghai, have been appointed agents for the Far East, for the American Pioneer Line, effective from December 1. The American-Pioneer line operates 27 vessels from the Atlantic coast of the United States to Far Eastern points including Java, some of the vessels making the trip back to the U. S. A. *via* Suez and others returning *via* China and Japan ports and the Panama Canal. The boats are owned by the U. S. Shipping Board and are operated jointly by the Roosevelt Steamship Co. of New York and the Tampa Inter-Ocean S. S. Co. of New Orleans. L. Everett, Inc. were formerly the agents in the East for Struthers & Barry.

New Books

FAR EASTERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By Hosea B. Morse, LL. D. and Harley F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Students' Edition, one volume, $8.

Library Edition, two volumes, $10.

This work is the revision and condensation of Dr Morse's "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire" by Dr. MacNair, who also wrote a number of Original chapters, which bring the date down to the unification of China in 1928. It presents to college students and general readers the outstanding facts in the relations of the Far Eastern Countries with each other and with the West.

RUSSO-CHINESE DIPLOMACY

By Dr. Ken Shen Weigh, Ph. D.

Price, $4

Treats in adequate way of the diplomatic relations between China and Russia from the beginning of their intercourse to 1926, with emphasis on the relations since the Sino-Japanese war. The last chapter is devoted to the often misinterpreted question of Bolshevism and China.

ANCIENT CHINESE POLITICAL THEORIES

By Dr. Kuo-Chen Wu. Ph. D.

Price, $4.

A scholarly treatise in ancient Chinese political theories under eleven chapters: (1) The Earliest Political Conceptions, (2) The Constitution of Chow, (3) The Golden Age of Chinese Philosophy, (4) The Political Philosophy of Laotze, (5) Chwangtze, (6) Kwangtze, (7) Shang Yang, (8) Han Fei, (9) Micius and Micianism, (10) Confucius and Confucianism, and (11) Mencius and Hsuantze.

JURIDICAL ESSAYS AND STUDIES

By John C. H. Wu, J. D.

Price, $3.

A collection of 18 juridical essays, 3 in French, 1 in German, and the rest 14 in English, written by Dr. Wu between 1921 and 1927.

The Commercial Press, Ltd. Publishers

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How Britain Is Becoming Americanized

A committee of English telegraph officials sailed recently from London for New York to study the efficiency of the American telegraph companies. The British telegraph service is under the control of the post office. It has been losing $5,000,000 a year for more than 30 years, according to an article by Herbert N. Casson in the *Wall Street Journal* recently. A committee of business men was recently called in to make a study of it and to suggest improvements. This committee advised the telegraph officials to go to America and find out what efficiency means in telegraphy.

The suggestion was at first resented by the officials of the post office. But public opinion has compelled the post office to swallow its pride and to send a deputation to the United States to study American methods.

British Labor Follows American Lead

The British Trades Union Congress also held its annual meeting recently and decided, by a vote of 3,075,000 to 566,000, to abandon its revolutionary methods and to adopt the methods of the American Federation of the American Federation of Labor. The General Council of the Trades Unions was empowered to negotiate for industrial peace with the employers. and the class war policy was abandoned.

It has also been announced that British bankers will adopt, to a certain degree, the methods of the "Morris Plan," which have proved so successful in the United States.

Another American method that has been adopted is that of group insurance. This had never been favored by British insurance companies, but it was announced recently that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co, of America, decided to open a large office in London, to offer group insurance. This announcement wakened the British companies. They held a conference at once and agreed upon rates.

Another surprise for Londoners was the arrival in England recently of Sir Henry W. Thornton,—the head of the state railroads of Canada. He has been invited to England by the heads of the British railroads, to make suggestions that will increase their revenue and net profits. Sir Henry Thornton is an American railroad man, formerly at the head of the Long Island Railroad. He went to England about 15 years ago to introduce American ideas into the Great Eastern Railroad. His efficiency methods have greatly impressed the managers of the British railroads, and they have now sent for him in their hour of need. The revenues of British railroads have been decreasing rapidly and several dividends have been passed.

U. S. Telephones as Standards

The British telephone system also is to be brought up to the American standard, as far as state ownership will allow. A grant of $125,000,000 was recenly made for the improvement of the telephone service. Several members of Parliament in a recent discussion went so far as to urge that the British telephone system should be sold outright to an American company for $500,000,000, on condition that it employed British workers. This suggestion has compelled the British Government to take action and to adopt a plan for the improvement of the telephone service, which is exasperatingly slow and incomplete.

These various events are illustrations of a general forward movement in Great Britain. Old prejudices against foreign methods, and especially against American methods, are becoming extinct. The word "Americanization" is slowly coming to be synonymous with improvement.

Wool Growers in U. S. A. Ask for Higher Duties on Raw Wool

Incidental to the election of Herbert Hoover as president of the United States there is agitation on foot to raise the duty on various articles imported into the United States. Among the articles on which increased duties are being asked for is raw wool, on which a duty of 31 gold cents a pound is already being collected. Several million dollars worth of wool goes to the United Stated from China yearly, most of it being shipped out of the port of Tientsin, a considerable portion of it being brought across from the Mongolian border. Nearly all the wool from China, however, is of the quality called carpet wool, not suitable for other purposes than for making carpets, and as such pays no duties, or if duty is paid and the manufacturers prove that the wool on which the duty has been paid has been used for making carpets, the duty is refunded.

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A Forgotten "Alliance"

"Entangling alliances" have always been a feature of international relations in the Orient, and although Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*, has made much of the old "Russo-Chinese Alliance" and is continuing to do so, China and Japan at one time (in 1899 to be exact) pretty nearly allied themselves against the increasing British influence in this country. In view of the strong pro-Japanese attitude of the *North China Daily News* at the present time, it is very interesting to recall what this paper wrote at that time in reference to the proposed Sino-Japanese Alliance:

What the "N. C. D. News" Then Said

"The report that a secret treaty has actually been concluded between China and Japan may be premature," wrote the "official" British newspaper, "but there is every reason to believe that the two countries, if the treaty has not already been signed, are negotiating the conditions of a defensive alliance. The rumored terms of this alliance are quite plausible, and we shall not be surprised to hear that they are substantially correct. That Japan should engage to defend Chekiang and Fukien from foreign aggression, in exchange for the monopoly of exploiting mines and building railways in the two provinces, is just what we should expect from a country not yet emerged from the imitative phase. The idea is so entirely lacking in originality and so far removed from practical politics that it appeals to us as exactly the kind of proposal Japan would be likely to put forward. And the government of China, which acts like a hen escaping from an advancing vehicle, running first to one side and then to the other in complete bewilderment, need not be supposed to have considered whether such an arrangement is the wisest and best. We do not wish to minimise the wonderful advance Japan has made as a military Power, nor do we desire to ignore the strength and efficiency of her fleet; but we do not believe that Western Powers will consent to be dictated to by the *Parvenue* nation which was so easily persuaded to resign Port Arthur, or that any serious designs upon the two provinces, should such exist, will be checked by Japanese frowns. As to the exploitations of mines and the building of railways, we should be glad to know where Japan is to find the capital. Her finances are not in an altogether satisfactory condition, as evidenced by the difficulty encountered in floating the late loan, and we are not aware that the progress made in the development of Formosa has been such as to encourage sanguine expectations in her new sphere of influence. If Chekiang and Fukien are to wait for Japanese capital and enterprise before mines are opened and railways built, they are likely to remain in their present benighted condition for many years to come.

Japan to Train Army and Navy

"The next provision is that Japan should undertake the training of the Chinese armies and navy in consideration of which Japan should return the fleet of obsolete vessels captured at Weihaiwei. This again is an extremely plausible agreement. The same threatening cloud overhangs the two countries, and it would appear sound policy to unite in self-defence. Could Japan make the armies and navy of China as efficient as her own, the whole aspect of Far Eastern politics would be changed, and the spectre of the Yellow Peril might actually materialize. The Chinese not only hate but despise the Japanese, and are not altogether without justification for their sentiment towards what they consider the inferior race, and only by the strictest discipline—by force, in fact—could Chinese be made subservient to Japanese officers. It would be useless to engage Japanese instructors and advisers without executive power. We are not of those who believe that where Europeans have failed, Japanese will succeed, and it has been the refusal of executive authority to foreign intructors which has hitherto rendered nugatory all attempts at reform. Does anyone suppose that the Chinese will consent to invest Japanese officers with control over finances and discipline?—to give them, in fact and not in pretence, the actual command of the military forces of the country? That the Chinese are excellent material is recognised but the best material is ruined and wasted by unskilful workmen pursuing inferior methods with bad tools. Chinese officers, ignorant of their profession, and with no ambition beyond filling their pockets and escaping work, will continue to ruin their men in spite of the most enthusiastic instructors. The question of finance will probably wreck the scheme more certainly than even the natural jealousy which will be opposed to alien property, and unless the troops are properly equipped and regularly paid—that is unless the funds are honestly administered—there will be no fundamental improvement in the Chinese forces. We have no doubt that Japanese officers would be an improvement on Chinese in this respect, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Chinese government would support them against the dishonesty of its own officials. They would be thwarted and opposed in every possible way and the men would be secretly encouraged in every act of insubordination against their hated officers. We think it more likely that the Japanese would be demoralised by the Chinese, than that they should raise the tone of the latter.

"We admit that the idea is excellent in theory, but we believe it is doomed to failure. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* takes the opposite view and believes that Japan is fully competent to take the work in hand. Assuming this to be the case and that Japan is destined to succeed in thoroughly reorganising the Chinese forces, we cannot agree with our Northern contemporary that there is very good reason why we should wish the report of the secret treaty to be true. Regard for international law and an intelligent appreciation of the economies of commerce have not even in Europe reached so high a standard as to prevent avoidable complications; and the prospect of enormous and efficient armies of yellow men, unhampered by traditions of international morality, Geneva conventions, Hague conferences, and so forth, with a mission to conquer and plunder the whole of Asia and drive away the Western barbarians, is not comfortable. Successful opposition to aggression would rapidly develop ambition for conquest, and the Japanese would be irresistibly tempted along the easier path of persuading their ignorant ally to use the new weapon to expel the foreigner and hamper trade, rather than to police the country and assist advance in the gentle arts of peace. However, although we believe the secret treaty is or will be a fact, we do not imagine it will have any practical effect on the situation, except to make the Chinese rather more pigheaded and suicidal than they are now."

Empress Dowager's Idea

The overtures for the alliance emanated from the Empress-Dowager who sent two Commissioners, Liu and Ching, to Japan with a secret dispatch to the Mikado (the grandfather of the present Emperor). The letter thanked her good cousin for his good wishes. The Empress was, however, in great difficulties; the European Powers, regardless of international peace, were pressing for a partition of the Empire. England, France, Germany and, last of all, Italy, had presented demands and the Empress "did not know what to do to satisfy these greedy dogs." England was the worst of all, for she had not disguised her longings for the Yangtze Valley, and had even set on Italy to claim Fukien. But she had done more, she had attempted to frustrate Chinese relations with Russia, and had openly protested against the advancement of railway activities in North China. Such indignities were insufferable and the Empress had, therefore, addressed herself to the Emperor of Japan, for succor in her distress. The great danger in the future was the advance of England. England had annexed a portion of Kwangtung and was proceeding to lay her plans elsewhere. The Empress had given orders to her Viceroys to resist the encroachments of this most dangerous enemy, but they had stated that for want of ships they were unable to act, and that even with the return of the Peiyang fleet (captured by Japan at Weihaiwei) England would be in a position of superiority. The Empress, therefore, appealed confidently to her very good cousin and friend, etc., etc. Promises of subsidies of appointing Japanese to command the fleet and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants accompanied this document. The Japanese were not satisfied with these things, however, and proposed, *inter alia*, that Fukien should be considered as Japan's "sphere of influence," with all the mining, railway and development rights attaching to it.

But what busted the whole show up, if we may use a vulgar expression, was the irresponsibility of Commissioners Liu and Ching who, instead of keeping their mission secret, proceeded to show the Dowager Empress' dispatch to all and sundry, in order, perhaps, to display their high standing with the Empress. This caused resentment to the Tokyo government who, even in those days, had a penchant for secret diplomacy, and an official dispatch was sent by the Mikado to the Tsungli Yamen (Foreign office) complaining of the "doubtful character" of the two Commissioners. The Empress Dowager became extremely indignant at the conduct of her *proteges* and immediately ordered their return.

Upon it becoming public property that an alliance was about to be entered into by China and Japan, the Tokyo Foreign Office immediately issued a disclaimer, characterizing the whole business as a canard. This disclaimer, as a matter of fact, was made in answer to representations by the Russian government.

J. A. J.

Hongkong, October 24, 1928.

A Supplement to

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Nanking Today

BY GROVER CLARK
Editor, The Peking Leader

1. Entering the City

Like a hnge wave suddenly turned to stone just as it was about to break at its crest, Purple Moutain dominates Nanking from a short distance outside the south wall of the city. It is not a peaceful mountain—the gradual slope upward on the western side ends too abruptly in the sudden drop on the east, leaving one with a constant feeling of motion temporarily checked but about to break its chains again soon.

One gets this impression even when looking at it from the Pukow side and across the mile of turgid Yangtze which flows between the two shores. Watching thus, while crossing the river, one is reminded that not only the Chinese people but all the soil of the rich plains of China Proper came out of the mountains far to the west.

One remembers, too, that except in comparatively recent times (for what are two or three centuries in China's life?) such influences as entered China from the outside came over the ancient caravan routes which stretched across the great central Asiatic plateau—to the west. One recollects that more recently outside influences have come by the easier sea routes on to China's eastern shores, though starting from the West--and that these have met with difficulties in finding their way into this old land as one would find difficulties in climbing the abrupt eastern face of Purple Mountain.

Moving down the Yangtze from the western regions, too, came the Taiping Rebellion hordes—neither the first nor the last of the armies that have followed this course to far-reaching influence in China's affairs. The conquerers of the Taipings also came down the Yangtze—Chinese fighting on behalf of the foreign Manchu dynasty. More recently, the Nationalist armies battled their way along the same route out of the west. One wonders what next.

But before one has speculated too much on such subjects, the ferry has pulled up to the float at Hsia Kwan, opposite Pukow and the "port" of Nanking. Thereafter one has no time for such speculation—swamped as one is in the horde of dock coolies, ricksha men, cab drivers, auto manipulators, hotel runners and others through which one must fight to freedom.

Even after one is definitely ashore and in an auto bound for the city itself—some five or six miles away—one needs no telling to know that some great change has come in Nanking recently. The streets always were moderately well filled, but this complete choking up with humanity on foot and in every sort of vehicle (except Peking carts and sedan chairs) is new and not a little terrifying to one who sits behind a chauffeur who seems to drive chiefly with his horn and his brakes.

After countless narrow escapes—the brakes always seem to get the car slowed down at just the last possible split second —one is through the city gate and on the thirty-foot macadamized road which is the chief line of communication with the built up part of Nanking, located in the south-western section of the region enclosed by the twenty-two mile long wall. For several miles this road runs along between open fields, bamboo groves, clumps of trees, little shops, with an occasional good-sized house. Many of the smaller buildings obviously are very new; the larger ones equally obviously were built when this was a not much travelled road through a green countryside.

But now! One knows plants are growing in these fields, though almost more by their shapes than by their color for a thick coat of dust overlies everything. One may dream of the quiet peace of this road in a brightly moonlit night in the old days—but the dream is rudely shattered by the constant din of horns on the motors of every description from the latest Pierce Arrow to the original Ford, including many big new busses that always are packed to the doors. And while hairbreadth escapes from collisions with other autos, carriages of all sorts, carts, rickshas and pedestrians are not quite as frequent as they were at Hsia Kwan (or as they will be in the city) one gets quite enough to last a long time by making that trip once in the busy part of the day—which apparently is every part from dawn to dark!

But in justice this must be said; the traffic not only along this road but all through the city and at Hsia Kwan is excellently handled by an efficient force of traffic police in smart-looking black uniforms. There is congestion—terrible congestion, especially in the old and narrow streets in the built-up parts. But the traffic cops know their job, no one seems to lose his temper, and someway inextricable tangles and bad accidents always seem to be avoided.

II—The Crowded City

Some years ago, when Nanking was a somnolent provincial capital dreaming of its glorious past, the city probably was fairly delightful as a place for leisurely contemplation and study. A few years hence, if all the improvements which now are talked of be completed, it will be a city of spaciousness and vigorous life.

But just now! One does not expect orderliness, of course, while the process of tearing down and rebuilding is going on—though realizing this does not make the present chaos less appalling nor the present discomforts more enjoyable.

What has happened is obvious enough.

The southern end of the city was fairly well built up, with the shops and the house walls crowding close to the narrow, cobble-stonepaved streets in the fashion of most Chinese cities—except Peking. Here and there were large compounds belonging to the wealthy, with walls carefully shutting out the common herd. Much the larger part of the land inside the city wall was open fields. But there was enough house accomodation for those who had occasion to live there.

Then the influx began, following the establishment to the Nationalist headquarters at Nanking. Some new building started, but house room did not increase nearly as fast as the demand for it.

Last summer the capital of China was officially established at this old center. The rush to the city increased. Those who had government positions and those who wanted them; those who had goods to deliver and those who wanted orders; some who came to stay and some who only lingered a short time—they flocked to Nanking by the thousands.

No one knows just how many came, of what Nanking's population now is, but one estimator (who has been connected with city affairs recently) told me that there were well over a million people in the city now—and five years ago the census gave under 400,000.

That's at least one of the reasons why land which could be bought for $300 a *mou* a year ago now is quoted at $3,000 a *mou*, and why rents for the most ordinary sort of living quarters that were four to five dollars a *chien* twelve months since now are eighteen to twenty dollars for the same space.

It's small wonder that the streets are so crowded.

But that is not all.

Even before it was definitely decided to make Nanking the capital, schemes for widening the streets were discussed. The first new road started was the huge boulevard to run from Hsia Kwan through the city to Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum out on Purple Mountain.

At each side will be a wide sidewalk; then ways for slower-moving vehicles; then ricksha runways; then garden strips—and in the center a motor road wide enough for at least eight motor cars abreast.

This will be a splendid avenue when it is finished—and a good share of the grading already is done. But much of the distance has been cut straight through what was one of the more thickly built up parts of the city, even though open fields were available only a short distance to one side. Also many of the old streets have been blocked by the road construction. Consequently the housing congestion has been made even worse, and the traffic that might have gone on the old streets has been added to that on those which remain undisturbed.

Morerover, apart from the very moderate compensation which is being paid to those whose houses have been destroyed, the road already has cost more than enough to install a reasonably adequate water system for the entire city, it is stated. Now all the water comes from wells.

This is not to be the only new road however. Quite a number of the old streets are being widened—and more will be. Shop fronts are cut back eight, ten, fifteen feet on each side. Garden walls are moved back—or if the house owner happen to have rooms backing directly on to the street he finds himself deprived of these rooms. Meanwhile, the rubbish of the destruction is piled in the street until it can be carted away to make room for new building material to replace the walls torn down.

Of course this sort of thing is not taking place on every street at once. But it is on a good many, so the traffic is thrown on to the rest—and most of these are barely wide enough to let two motor cars pass while a few are even narrower.

Some of the old streets were fairly wide, and a few of the newer ones have been completed, at least in sections. In spite of the terrible congestion, too, the traffic does manage to move, and after one reaches the Drum Tower on its little eminence at the end of the main road from Hsia Kwan, one is fairly close to most of the offices and other points that one is likely to want to visit inside the walls.

III. The City's Hills

The unrestful hill, Purple Mountain, dominates Nanking from outside the south wall of the city. But it is not the only prominence in the neighborhood.

Off a little to the east is Lion Mountain, looking (if one have imagination enough) like a lion lying down and gnawing at the carcass of a deer which it holds down with one paw. This was the hill that figured prominently in the taking of Nanking by both the Taipings and the Nationalists, for once command of the fort on its slope had been secured, the city was at the mercy of the attackers. In the days before cannon this hill did not mean so much, for it is out of bow-shot range from the city wall.

Inside the city, too, are several small hills.

One of these was chosen as the site for the Drum Tower from which the calls to arms and assembly were sent. It stands considerably west of the center of the city, but about half way between the north and south walls. Just now, no one is allowed to climb the stairs to the top—but anyone who so desires can learn much of the "Three Principles" and of Kuomintang organization from the white characters on the blue background with which the sides of the tower are generously decorated.

This particular hill seems to be part of a small range which runs diagonally across the city, tending north-west and south-east. North-west from the Drum Tower, and quite close at hand, is the Nanking University compound, with the tower of the main building prodding up through the tree tops. Off northward a bit is Gingling College where Chinese girls go to school in Chinese-style buildings grouped around a good-sized piece of lawn with a little hill behind where they can stroll. The South-eastern University (now Chun Shan University) is off west of the Drum Tower, along a road which is wide in the spots that have been improved and narrow in others.

Off toward Purple Mountain—i.e. a little south and east of the Drum Tower—is the highest hill inside the city walls, duly crowned with two tall steel wireless masts surmounted by a Kuomintang flag.

Running along the base of this hill for a mile or two before it becomes involved in the intricacies of the older streets, is a fairly good motor road. Many motors use it, and little other traffic—perhaps because the speeding autos have scared the others off.

Toward the end of this road, and in the extreme south-west corner of the city lies the huge open field which formerly was the Forbidden City of the Ming emperors. Successive waves of soldiers, plus the demand for bricks for building purposes, has cleared off all the old buildings—which, as one official remarked, makes it just that much easier to carry out the plan of putting up the new capital buildings on this site.

Buildings would have been very much in the way there during the morning of October 10, for on that day several thousand of the Nationalist troops were marched past a temporary reviewing stand in which were Chiang Kai-shek and most of the more important other government officials. The soldiers marched well, and they were a spruce looking lot of men—as practically those one sees in Nanking are.

From the top of the Drum Tower one might see this open space. But it not necessary to do more than follow the road to Hsia Kwan to see the range of low, tree-dotted hills—or big mounds—which runs for a couple of miles or so close inside the north wall of the city. Now this is all peaceful enough but on an afternoon in March 1927, it was distinctly unpeaceful especially during the twenty-odd minutes that shells from the foreign warships in the river just beyond the wall were dropping into the wide fields in front of Socony Hill, which is part of this small range.

The city generally is peaceful enough—except for the noise and confusion that too many people for too few houses and too small streets inevitably produce. Walking or riding along the streets, one gets no hint of feeling against foreigners—a smile always gets the same smiling response that it does everywhere else in China. And, perhaps because the people are so busy about their affairs, the foreigner gets even less of the simply curious attention than he does in many places here in Peking.

Gradually the foreigners are coming back into the city. All the mission property has been evacuated, except that which is being rented, with the entire approval of the missions, at a fair figure. School work is resuming in Nanking University. The hospital is operating again. The buildings were left in somewhat bad shape by the soldiers: but no one seems to be finding very serious fault.

And as far as one could judge from casual strolls around the streets, the people of the city generally seem cheerful enough. Certainly there are plenty of them to be seen on the streets—and all the shops are open and doing a rushing business. The hotels, good, bad and indifferent (all Chinese), are packed. The theatres, on the couple of nights a week when they show, are filled. The restaurants are busy selling food which confirms Nanking's reputation as no place for gourmets. The movie houses—well, there aren't any, but

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the Y.M.C.A. puts on a film once a week. And the city government is building a couple of hundred new houses off in the outskirts somewhere, I was told, for those whose places were taken for the new roads.

Seeing the city as it is now, one has no difficulty in understanding why Shanghai, only a night's ride away, is so popular for week-ends.

IV—The City and the Government

Conditions in the city of Nanking closely parallel in many respects those in the national government which has its headquarters there.

In both, much that is old is being torn down. The inevitable consequent confusion and superficial lack of orderliness is painfully apparent—in the government as in the city.

In both, there is serious congestion. The number of houses in the city is nothing like enough adequately to care for the very large number of people who are there for one reason or another. The number of properly trained and experienced men, the amount of money and the governmental machinery available are nothing like enough to deal adequately with the very many urgent problems which face the administration.

In both, not infrequently there seems undue haste and lack of careful planning for what is to take the place of that which is being destroyed. Road building is going on which will materially alter the lines of the city and which already has thrown many out of house and home, though no comprehensive plan for building a really well-laid out city has yet been made. Order after order has come from the government calling for changes which cut directly across long-established customs and methods of life in China, even though scarcely a start has been made toward formulating and teaching to the people new customs and ways to take the place of the old.

One gets the impression that those in charge both of affairs in the city and of the government are so eager to do something with the new power which suddenly has come into their hands that they sometimes overlook the need for careful planning.

In both the city and the government, however, much of the destruction which causes the present confusion is a necessary part of clearing the way for reconstruction along new and more satisfactory lines—and signs that the reconstruction has begun are not lacking.

Some new houses have been finished; some of the new wider roads are completed; an American architect has been definitely commissioned to draw up a comprehensive plan for the new capital buildings and the city; negotiations are well along for a proper water system.

A new "organic law" has been adopted which, in spite of some of its lacks, is more in harmony with the realities of the situation and present needs than any of the earlier constitutions; some of the knottier financial problems have been cleared up; a no less patriotic but far more realistic attitude is being adopted toward the problems of foreign relations.

In the city, the probabilities seem to be that a reasonable amount of orderliness will be secured in a few months. The new Chung Shan boulevard should be finished by the spring, for example.

Predictions about the government are less easy. One can convince one's self that orderly administration will be fully established in a year or so—or, if one prefer the opposite view, that things are moving rapidly to a crash as a result of which the present leaders at Nanking will find themselves ousted and a new series of troubles will begin. No one really can predict reliably.

Those in charge need time, of course, to get things straightened out. But time is not all. Even more urgently they need an honest and unselfish willingness to work together to get the job of reconstruction done in the best possible way. With that willingness, the disorder in the city and the government can be cleared up in comparatively short order. Without it, Nanking will continue chaotic for months if not years, and China will be in for an indefinite period of further confusion.

The leaders also need to make time, in the midst of the inescapable hurly burly of the present stage, to plan for the longer future.

Their task is an extremely difficult one. But it was both interesting and encouraging to observe that many even of the more determined "die hards" now are saying: "At least let's give them a chance."

V. What Kind of Dictatorship?

October 10 was quite a day down in Nanking.

The festivities began early in the morning, with the firing of a salute of 101 guns by the two Chinese gunboats anchored off Hsia Kwan. A big review was held in the morning, and a huge lantern parade after dark. All through the day bands of a dozen or two bearing banners of various kinds paraded the streets. One or two of these groups had long paper dragons with which they went through dances of a sort. In the afternoon the labor unions had a meeting—and those attending drove to the gathering place in a hundred or more autos, all gaily decorated with flags and flowers.

Altogether, it was quite a festive day—and a most cheerful one, to judge from the faces of the crowds celebrating the first anniversary of the Republic in seventeen years which had seen the country even nominally united.

Historically, however, the most significant event of the day was the formal establishment of the new government set up under the "organic law" which had been adopted a couple of days earlier.

That constitution provides, frankly enough, for a dictatorship in China for the next few years. Conditions being as they are, a dictatorship of some sort is more or less essential. Whether the dictatorship will work or not, however, depends on what sort it is—and the really vital question about this present administration is what sort of a dictatorship the men now in control will try to develop.

As far as the provisions of the constitution are concerned, the administration can be turned into a "one man show", the one man being the individual who secures the positions of chairman of the Kuomintang central executive committee and of the new state council. Thus a dictatorship by an individual "strong man" is possible.

On the other hand, through the machinery of the executive committee and the state council, it is possible to bring into the administration the leaders of the various elements in the country, civilian as well as military, and thus to make the government one which really is the agency for the co-operation of all these elements in the tremendous task of establishing order and stability.

One of the important questions which will be answered by future developments thus is: will some individual try, and perhaps temporarily succeed, in making himself the individual master of the governmental machinery; or will enough of the leaders realize with sufficient clearness that only by co-operation through the agency of a group can the problems of reconstruction be dealt with adequately?

Some of those at Nanking apparently believe that during this period of urgent need for getting reconstruction going everything should be put into the hands of one man for the time being. They think they have found the man to be the individual dictator.

Others are convinced that the "strong man" idea will not work in China, that the country is too large, the problems too great, the variety of interests and needs too complex, for any one man to be able to bring about the real unity and political stability which is essential. They insist that the job can be done only by getting the various leaders and thrashing out in full discussion solutions of the problems as they arise.

A sharp struggle now is going on between those holding the two conflicting points of view. Some of those involved are honestly disinterested in their efforts. Others are not. Individual ambition and real patriotism; far-sightedness and an inability to see beyond the end of the day, honesty and flagrant corruption—these and all the other qualities of character and temperament which one finds among people anywhere are playing their part in deciding the issue of that struggle.

How the struggle will end it is impossible to say. There is a real possibility that the "strong man" group will come out on top, temporarily at least. Already this group has done much toward realizing its ambition to get practically all the power into the hands of its leader. So far, however, the financial authorities have succeeded in keeping a fairly independent course—independent of the "strong man" faction as well as of the co-operationists—chiefly because the present finance minister has proved himself better able actually to get funds as they are needed than any one else available seems likely to be.

This concentration of power in the hands of one man is described as essential at this stage because of the urgent need for the sort of effectiveness which is impossible with group action. Nevertheless, it is being achieved at the expense of the sympathy of various of the leaders who are not within the narrow charmed circle. And it is almost absolutely certain that in the end the "strong man" will be wrecked.

The question, in this connection, is whether the present 'strong man" himself, and those immediately associated with him, will be wise enough to realize that their line of action can lead to nothing but further difficulties and will, before it is too late, really try to bring in the others as co-sharers in the power.

Chiang Kai-shek, the "strong man" concerned, in the past has shown a willingness and an ability to bring harmony between various conflicting factions. He now has secured a very large share of the power for himself. If he prove him-

self ready to go on with his publicly stated program of securing co-operation, even though this will mean lessening his own power, instead of increasing it, as his earlier efforts toward co-operation did—the prospect will be good for developing the Nanking government into a really stable and national administration. If not, a break is certain.

A break will not necessarily involve further fighting, but it will mean the elimination of Chiang and those immediately associated with him, and a somewhat extensive readjustment of the balance of power. Meanwhile, unfortunately for the country, much influence is being brought to bear on Chiang from various quarters to encourage him to try for more and more power.

A really broadly conceived and far-seeing program for the reconstruction of China is essential. The stage for merely destroying the old without first having a definite plan for what is to take its place has passed.

But the formulation and execution of the sort of reconstruction program which is needed will require time—and the co-operation of all the important interests in the country, civilian and military. That co-operation can be secured, however, only if the leaders of the important elements are brought into the administration not as puppets of some dominant figure but on the assumption that each, on a basis of essential equality with the others, will contribute his best thought and effort to the solution of the many and difficult problems which the country faces.

The Kuomintang leaders now have a unique opportunity to serve their country. It remains to be seen whether they have enough real statesmanship and unselfishness to make the most of that opportunity. Some of them have. But do enough of them?

Peiping, Nov. 1, 1928

Trade in Cosmetics and Perfumes in China Grows Rapidly

With the emancipation of women in China, there has been an increasing demand for products of foreign manufacture. Thus it is that but a decade ago, apart from the demand created by the foreign communities of the treaty ports, there was hardly any demand for foreign perfumes, cosmetics, face powder and cream in so far as the Chinese people were concerned, but at the present time the trade in these articles is not only brisk but clearly indicates the enormous possibilities offered by China's 450,000,000. Important as it is at present, there is no doubt that there will gradually be an increasing trade in these articles as time goes on and as communication improves. The present annual demand reaches Mex $6,000,000. Hongkong is the principal supplier of such goods no less than $2,000,000 annually. Hongkong is far ahead of Shanghai, the next large center of distribution, whose annual total of trade in such articles just about reach $1,500,000. Japan, the third on the list, supplies China with $1,000,000. annually. America exports to this country some $500,000 each year, having exceeded the trade of France who until only very recently was the chief supplier of perfumes and face powders and creams to the Chinese. At the present time France supplies $400,000 annually, Great Britain $190,000 and Germany $80,000 direct. Hongkong's figure, of course, does not represent goods manufactured in Hongkong but articles imported from Europe and America and re-exported to the rest of China.

New Railway in Shansi to be Started Next Spring

A recent telegram from Taiyuanfu stated that preparations are in progress for the construction of a railway line from Tatung to Puchow, which will be the principal north-south route of communication in Shansi. Surveys of the various districts to be traversed by the proposed railway are stated to be nearing completion, and it is expected that construction work will be started in the spring of next year from both terminals. To reduce the number of unemployed in the province, the Reconstruction Department has decided to employ only those out of work. A number of German engineers have been engaged to take charge of the work while funds for the construction are to be advanced by the Shansi Provincial Bank.

Resumption of Through Peiping-Mukden Service

As the result of an agreement recently reached between the National Government and the Fengtien authorities a start was made on resuming the through train service between Peiping and Mukden November 12, the first train leaving Mukden at three o'clock in the afternoon for Peking. The train was, however, delayed just inside the Great Wall by serious congestion of the line and was further delayed by a derailment at Changli. The through train is announced to run twice a week in both directions.

Ministry of Finance of The National Government of China

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Security: The Bonds are secured on that portion of the Customs Revenue formerly assigned to the service of the German share of the Boxer Indemnity, after service of the Fourteenth Year Loan of the Republic and of the Continental Bank Loan of 1926. The Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs shall deposit monthly the assigned funds with the 2½% Treasury Bonds Sinking Fund Committee for custody and repayment of principal and interest.

Denominations: The Bonds are issue in denominations of $10,000, $1,000 and $100.

Uses: The Bonds may be used as fiduciary reserve of banks or as security in Government Service in case where security or guaranty is required.

October 1, 1928,

(Sgd.) CHANG SHOU YUNG — *Vice-Minister of Finance*

(Sgd.) TSE VUNG SOONG — *Minister of Finance*

STATEMENT REGARDING SECURITY AND SERVICE OF THE LOAN BY THE OFFICIATING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

"The funds available from that portion of the Customs Revenue formerly assigned to the service of the German share of the Boxer Indemnity, after service of the Fourteenth Year Loan of the Republic and of the Continental Bank Loan of 1926, are sufficient to meet in full the interest and redemption payments of the 17th Year Short Term Currency Bonds now advertised. These available funds will be paid by me, on the order of the Minister of Finance, to the account of the 2½% Treasury Bonds Sinking Fund Committee which controls the service of this Loan."

(Sgd.) A. H. F. EDWARDES
Officiating Inspector-General of Customs.

World Interest in the Present Sino-Japanese Situation

BY J. B. P.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments have not yet reached a point in their discussion of outstanding questions where the subject is of much importance from a news standpoint in the press of the United States and Europe, but if they do settle down seriously to a consideration of these problems, the outside world will become interested because much depends upon the outcome from the standpoint of international politics in the Far East. As the situation now stands, preliminary conversations *only* have been held on subjects of minor importance and the Japanese delegates have not even been provided with credentials by the Japanese Government. (See issues of *The Review* for Nov. 3 and 10).

Japan Would "Split-up" the Negotiations

According to a report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on Nov. 13, the Japanese Government has expressed a desire to have the various outstanding questions "split-up" into different sections so that each might be settled separately without reference to the other. In other words, Japan would have Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai negotiate a settlement of the Nanking and Hankow incidents of last year. Then Japan would have the Tsinan incident of last spring settled through negotiations conducted by Mr. Nishida, the Japanese Consul in Tsinan, Shantung. As for the treaty situation pertaining to a new commercial treaty and the customs question, Japan would have the Japanese Minister in Peiping, Mr. Yoshizawa, serve as chief Japanese delegate. Then finally, Japan would have the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden serve as chief Japanese plenipotentiary. Japan's purpose in this regard is obvious, as Chu Chao-hsin, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs stated in an interview which appeared in the same issue of the *Shun Pao*—it would have the effect of making the various questions purely local and thus minimize their importance from a Chinese national standpoint. It is very unlikely that China will agree to this Japanese contention, because by so doing she would be destroying her chances for settling the major problems, which after all, are the important matters. Japan is obviously worried over the boycott which is destroying her trade in most parts of China south of the Great Wall, a fact which was openly admitted by Mr. Mitsuchi, the Finance Minister last week when he stated that the erratic Japanese exchange situation was due entirely to the disturbed situation affecting Japanese trade in China.

Manchuria Question Vital

All intelligent Chinese realize that of the various outstanding questions adversely affecting the relations of their country and Japan, the vital questions are those included in the so-called Manchuria Problem. But while the Manchurian Problem is vital, it does not touch the masses of the Chinese throughout the country as do some of the other questions such as the Shantung situation which is aggravated by the presence of Japanese troops on Chinese soil and the question of increasing the Chinese customs rates, which increase is now blocked by Japan's refusal to follow the lead of America and Germany in granting tariff autonomy. The Japanese know that if they could settle the Nanking, Hankow and Tsinan incidents in a way that the Chinese would consider satisfactory, that it would result in a general let-down of Chinese animosities and a slackening of the boycott. Japan would then be in a position to drag out the negotiations on the more vital questions such as the tariff, the commercial treaty and the Manchurian Question and ultimately might break down the Government's opposition to the Japanese point of view. The Chinese are therefore wise in demanding a complete show-down on all questions, because otherwise they might stand a chance of losing their whole case. The Chinese also realize that their consent to a consideration of the Manchurian Question as a local matter to be negotiated by the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden with the Mukden authorities, would be tantamount to acknowledging Japan's "special position" in Manchuria and a nullification of all of Nanking's efforts to have the Manchurian negotiations conducted by the Nationalist Government in Nanking.

Current Japanese Propaganda

An examination of the various official and semi-official statements of Tokyo officials which are now appearing in the Japanese press shows that Japan is trying to create the impression of being sincerely desirous of settling all outstanding differences with China. The *Osaka Mainichi* (English edition) on Nov. 1 published a report from Tokyo which quoted General-Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier, as saying, "The day when all the pending problems between China and Japan will be amicably settled, is approaching, owing to changes in the Chinese attitude toward Japan." Then on Nov. 6 there was another report in the same newspaper which stated that "peace and order at Tsinan and along the Kiao-chow-Tsinan Railway having been markedly restored—there is practically no need for stationing *more than 10,000 soldiers* in that area and the government is considering the withdrawal of some of them...." On Nov. 2 the same newspaper stated that the *Tanaka* Ministry "has at last come to follow the policy of the Minseito (opposition party) in dealing with China..." and there then followed a summary stating that the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung was a mistake and only helped to foment anti-Japanese sentiment in China... the Tanaka Ministry's advice to the Three Eastern Provinces not to effect a compromise with Nanking had also failed, hence Tanaka has now reached a place where Japan "can merely look on.." Concluding the article stated that "The Minseito Party has announced its policy and Tanaka is now obliged to follow the views of Minseito."

Nanking's Policy on Manchuria

Since the so-called Manchurian Questions were not touched upon in the preliminary conversations between Yada and Wang, the National Government has not as yet issued an official statement indicating its stand on these matters, but there have been several reports in the Chinese newspapers which indicate Nationalist reactions. On Nov. 9 the official *Kuo-Min* news agency announced that Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a telegram to Gen Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Mukden Government, stating that the National Government "will assume full responsibility for all diplomatic affairs pertaining to the Three Eastern Provinces"and requested that all records and documents pertaining to foreign relations of Manchuria be sent to Nanking for filing. On Nov. 6 the Chinese National Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai sent a telegram to Chang Hsueh-liang which declared that the "Kirin-Fuiling Railway question (connecting Manchuria and Korea) is a question of life or death to Manchuria and a vital matter for the whole country, because with this line the Japanese mean to construct a net-work of lines over the Three Eastern Provinces in order that their aggressive policy may be finally realized." The telegram from the Chamber of Commerce then demanded that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang "express his policy clearly and then lead the Chinese people to start a financial campaign for the completion of the line. The National Chamber promised assistance to the end that the merchants of the whole country "would back you up."

Then on Oct. 31 the *Osaka Mainichi* printed a special dispatch from its correspondent in Mukden which stated that the negotiations in connection with the Kirin-Kainei and other railways in North Manchuria between the South Manchuria Railway Company (Japanese Government-owned) and the Mukden authorities, had become completely deadlocked, the chief opposition having developed on the part of the officials and civilians in Kirin province based on the protection of national rights against the projected purchase of the Tienpao-shan-Tumenho light railway by the South Manchuria line. This report further stated that the Japanese expected the negotiations to be concluded before October in order that the construction work might be started in the spring, but in consequence of the opposition of the Chinese to the Japanese railway program as well as the land lease question (Oriental Development Company), "pessimism prevails regarding the settlement of these questions." This report concluded with the significant statement that a preliminary agreement pertaining to these various questions had been signed between the South Manchuria Railway Company and the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, hence it was expected that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang (son of Chang Tso-ling) would ultimately agree to honor the agreement. This report concluded with the statement that a contract had already been signed between Mr. Seito, a director of a railway between Tunghua and Kainei (132 miles) and concluded with the statement "though the negotiations will take time, there is no occasion for pessimistic views.... the Tokyo Foreign Officials hold rather optimistic views...."

Why the Outside World is Interested

The outside world, particularly America, Britain, Germany and Russia are interested in this struggle between Japan and China because the outcome is likely to affect the relations of all nations having interests in the Far East. From the standpoint of the Chinese it is likely to have an important effect upon their domestic politics, because any kind of settlement with Japan which the Chinese people would consider unsatisfactory, would in all probability react unfavorably upon the present Nationalist Government and might, conceivably, sweep that government out of existence and bring in another radical government that would refuse to make any concessions whatever to Japan. There are already indications of dissension within the ranks of the Kuomintang and while the present

controversies have no direct connection with the Government's policy in respect to the Japanese negotiations, the agitation might easily be turned in that direction. The Chinese Government is therefore obliged to watch its steps most carefully for any false move might precipitate serious domestic political complications.

America, Britain, Germany and Russia

The American Government, obviously, is now trying to do everything possible to assist the National Government to strengthen itself. This is indicated unmistakably in the negotiation of the tariff autonomy treaty, the settlement of the Nanking incident and most recently the decision to raise the status of the Legation in Peiping to that of an Embassy. The attitude of the British Government is not so clear, but generally British sentiment favors a policy toward China similar to that of the United States. As for Germany, that country has already made a new commercial treaty and has stationed a diplomatic representative in Nanking. Germany wants peace in China and a chance to trade. From the standpoint of Sovet Russia, there is at present very little active interest in Chtnese political developments, but obviously Russia is closely watching the development of Sino-Japanese relations because of the direct bearing of many of these questions on Russian interests in Manchuria. Should the Chinese negotiations with Japan break down it would have a tendency to throw China and Russia together again, regardless of the political complexion of the Government in power in Nanking. Russia would like to see a so-called radical government in China similar to what prevailed in Hankow and Canton, last year but Russia would not hesitate to enter into relations with *any kind* of a Chinese Government in the event of a break with Japan for it might easily lead to a Sino-Russian military alliance against Japan that would give Russia a free hand to enter China and assist in the reorganization and training of a Chinese army. Russia has been making tremendous strides in industrial development recently and undoubtedly would shortly be in a position to supply China with her major requirements from the standpoint of military equipment.

That the critical railway situation is attracting major interest in Manchuria was indicated in reports from Harbin stating that Chinese student demonstrations had been held in various parts of Manchuria and that there had been a stiffening of the anti-Japanese boycott in Peiping and Tientsin.

What Japan Is Actually Trying to Do

Japan's real purpose in respect to Manchuria was plainly indicated in an interview with Jotaro Yamomoto, president of the South Manchuria Railway which appeared in the *North-China Star* on October 4, in the course of which Mr. Yamamoto declared that,

> "Five hundred million dollars can be obtained from America and Europe for investment in Manchuria without the least difficulty if the Chinese and Japanese would cooperate in the development of the industrial and commercial resources in the region. Japan has put into the South Manchurian Railway 350,000,000 Yen as capital and made a loan of 250,000,000 Yen mainly for the establishment of its subsidiary companies, but what has that amount of money done to Manchuria? Prosperity is seen everywhere. At the present moment, that which the Three Eastern Provinces need is American and European capital which will benefit the Chinese more than anybody else, besides preventing any Japanese-Russian conflict in the future and at the same time safeguarding China's sovereign rights."

This declaration by the President of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway "let the cat out of the bag" as to the real purpose of Japan's present attempt to settle outstanding questions, for Mr. Yamamoto plainly declared that if the Chinese would keep quiet and trust Japan, that Japan could borrow G. $500,000,000 in Wall Street for investment in China's Three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang. He didn't say anything about China being able to borrow any money in America for developing her own railways and other natural resources independently, but said that if Japan and China could "get together" that "unlimited capital" is available for Manchuria. He also stated that the South Manchuria Railway is now planning to unscramble the various subsidiary companies which are affiliated with the Railway and place them on a separate basis in order that "foreign capital might be invited to participate in the development of Manchuria."

Persona Non Grata

(From China Critic, Nov. 15)

The report that Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, may be appointed plenipotentiary delegate to carry on formally the Sino-Japanese negotiations on the various outstanding questions, prompts us to request the Japanese Government to give the matter the most careful consideration before a definite choice is made. We are more than doubtful that there will be any satisfactory result if Yoshizawa be sent to Nanking to negotiate with the National Government. And our prediction of failure is based upon the following reasons:

First of all, since the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, the Ministers and Charge d'Affaires of practically all the countries represented at Peiping, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and Czecho-Slovakia, have visited the new Capital, to pay respect to the new National Government if not for the purpose of negotiating new treaties. But the Japanese Minister remained in the North without even pretending that he has a desire to come into personal and closer contact with the Nationalist leaders and Government. His aloofness can be interpreted in no other way than unfriendliness to the latter.

The most unfortunate incident of discourtesy on the part of Yoshizawa which has undoubtedly made himself *Persona non Grata* to the National Government happened when President Chiang entered Peiping as the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies. In order to show his sincere desire to maintain the most cordial friendly relations with the foreign powers, cards were also issued to all the diplomatic representatives of the foreign countries for tea at the Yinpinkuan (former Waichiaopu Building). The Japanese Minister and his staff were conspicuous by their absence. Such unwarranted rudeness to the leader of new China earns for Japan resentment of the Chinese people which no amount of alleged anti-Japanese propaganda can possibly create. If the Japanese Government wishes sincerely to see the end of the strained Sino-Japanese relations, it ought to first of all remove all causes of its own making—Yoshizawa, one of them.

The Shanghai College Library

The Shanghai College Library, which was recently opened, is the first of the major buildings of the institution for which the money was raised in China. A large part of the cost, $40,000 was supplied by a campaign among the students, teachers, alumni and friends of the college. The student committee raised about $5000. The Faculty gave liberally and the Alumni and friends contributed more than $20,000. The balance was met by a part of the bequest from the Seaman estate. The committee consists of Yui Ping-yung (Chairman), D. T. Yui, (Vice-chairman), Percy Chu (Honorary treasurer), C. C. Chih, A. C. Hylbert, Yuan Wei-yang, C. C. Chen, E. Kelhofer, C. P. Chow. D. Y. Tsion and F. K. Dju served as executive secretaries. The building is of two stories and of reinforced concrete, with column and beam structure. The library now includes more than 26,00 volumes of which 12,500 are in English and 13,500 in Chinese. Two hundred magazines come to the library regularly and in most cases back numbers are bound. All books are catalogued and indexed under the Dowey system. The circulation figures for the year exceed 50,000.

The Forthcoming Increase in Customs Duties

Shanghai merchants, both foreign and Chinese, have been exerting themselves of late to find out what procedure will be followed when the new Customs increases are put into effect. The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce (Foreign) recently requested the American authorities to join in a request to the Customs authorities to put in force increased duties as from the date of the bill of lading, and not according to the date of arrival here. Such action will probably however not be taken in view of the fact that a different opinion prevailed at the Tariff Conference in Peking last year. *The Review* understands that the American authorities will, however, ask the Chinese authorities to give reasonable notice of any new tariff rates.

Japanese Loan to be Raised in London

The Tokyo *Hochi* claims (according to a *Reuter* telegram) to have learned that Mr. Tsushima, the Japanese Financial Commissioner in New York, who recently floated on the New York market a loan of $19,900,000 on behalf of the Oriental Development Co., is proceeding to London shortly for the purpose of opening negotiations for the flotation of a £6,000,000 loan on behalf of the South Manchuria Railway.

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Joyo Murakami
SHANGHAI
行洋与村
ART & CURIO DEALERS

Booming the China Trade

BY JULIUS KLEIN,
Director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

(*From the New York Herald-Tribune Magazine*)

FEW, if any, aspects of America's commercial history have been more strikingly fantastic than the interchanges with "far Cathay." The romance of it seems to be perennial. Indeed, its often dramatic qualities were never more clearly emphasized than in the episode so conspicuously featured in the press a short time ago, when with one sudden stroke the U. S. government, through a tariff agreement, in effect extended *de facto* recognition to the new nationalistic regime in China.

Our China trade is as old as our Republic. In fact, it seems to have had its definite beginnings with the very birth of our nation. In 1783 our first trading vessel visited Canton, the one Chinese port then open to foreign vessels. Major Shaw, its supercargo, held a commission from the Continental Congress as consul in Canton—our first official bid for trade in that far-off area.

From that time on through the epic "sea years" of our national history at the opening of the nineteenth century before the great westward march of our civilization had been launched in volume across the continent, through each successive stage of our economic advance, that trade has mounted steadily and surely and always with the atmosphere of picturesque fantasy.

The War of 1872

It figured as one of the major reasons for the vigorous defense of our merchant marine rights in the war of 1812. It had a large part in the building up of such famous fortunes as those of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia; Elias Derby, of Salem, and many other merchant princes of that golden age of the clipper ship. It was partly accountable for those way-station supply posts, the scattered settlements of Americans on the coast of California in the early Spanish and Mexican days. They were the venturesome pioneers who blocked the southward Russian aggression from Alaska, and in that connection had much to do with the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. Their interests were among the lures that led Fremont on his daring expedition, the culmination of which was the acquisition of the great coastal empire.

From the very beginnings the China trade has enjoyed the special solicitations of our government. It was greatly-stimulated and regularized by the commercial treaty with China of 1844, which expanded our trade contracts to five ports, in addition to Canton. In 1868 a pretentious Chinese delegation visited Washington and negotiated a new commercial understanding between the two governments. Then followed a succession of various revisions culminating in John Hay's famous "open door" declaration in 1899, an immediate aftermath to the acquisition of our foot-hold in the Orient, the Philippine Islands.

The treaty of 1903 came as the logical sequence to this; and finally we have the new historic document signed a few weeks ago, which opens a way to tariff autonomy for the new regime. This comes as a fitting climax to the seventeen years of vast metamorphosis which has been stirring that ancient land to its very foundations. It would seem as though, in the words of one of China's leaders, the period of military activity was ending and the phase of reconstruction had definitely begun.

This new agreement, which is to be effective on January 1, or four months after ratification, means that for the first time since China entered into formal relations with a foreign nation, she shall have the right, enjoyed by all sovereign peoples, of levying such customs duties as she chooses upon her incoming and outgoing trade. It should be made clear at the outset, however, that this document in no way sacrifices any American trade prerogatives as against our competitors in the China trade.

Commodore Perry in Japan

The spectacular leadership which our government has taken in this matter may in time be rated in the history of Oriental commerce as among one of the great milestones of its development, almost as significant in a way as the opening up of Japanese trade by Commodore Perry, the promulgation of that first American-Chinese treaty of 1844, or John Hay's historic pronouncement. It should, therefore, be a matter of profound gratification to us that America once more has taken the leadership in bridging the Pacific with the bonds of effective, mutually helpful commerce.

The confusion of Chinese affairs in recent years probably has filled many of us with a more or less bewildered discouragement as to the general outlook for that land of pagodas, mandarins and missionaries, of seemingly endless "Changs" or 'Chiangs" among its generals, of secret subtleties and crafty foreign intrigue, all bound up in a welter of unpronounceable geographical names.

The "changeless Orient" and "impassive East" have certainly passed into history in the course of this truly momentous transition period, which with startling vividness has wrought profound transformations in many basic social and economic elements. Time-worn incrustations of custom, age old shells of traditions are beginning to crumble under the vibrations and pressure of the new life; modern methods and modern viewpoints are certainly penetrating the ancient molds.

The commercial history of the world has been a story of frontiers, of pioneer traders adventuring ever westward in search of new lands, new raw materials and new markets. This movement started from China, the oldest highly developed, civilization of history, struggled through into Persia and the ancient empires of Asia Minor and Egypt, started Macedonia and Greece on their careers, made Rome the mistress of the world and established Europe as the center of western civilization. But the urge was steadily westward and always with the pressure of the search for new trades. Finally the hazardous gap of the Atlantic was spanned and America became the great frontier of the merchant adventurers. Then came the westward march across the Continent, always with traders in the van, culminating in the construction of the trans-Continental railways and the Panama Canal.

Now the circle is complete. The last great frontier has been conquered and we come to a new era of world history, so dramatically prophesied by Seward at the time of his negotiations for the purchase of Alaska.

At last western civilization is intimately and directly in contact with the goal of Marco Polo, of Christopher Columbus and Magellan, of the Cabots and Henry Hudson and of scores of other valiant spirits.

Past Traditions Followed

With such a truly dramatic setting it is not surprising that the recent striking developments have been quite in keeping with the traditions of the past. Indeed, one of the outstanding developments of our post-war commerce, so far as its general acceleration is concerned, is the literally astounding growth of our trade with China in spite of all civil disorders, disruptions and general uncertainty. Among our fifteen leading markets abroad, China has registered, since the opening of the war, the third largest percentage of gain in our exports, having been exceeded therein only by Japan and Australia.

Our sales to the Eastern Republic, including, of course, the ports of Hongkong and Dairen, averaged 31.4 millions of dollars each year during 1910-14; they reached 130 millions in 1926 (though they fell off somewhere last year), an increase of 310 per cent. With such a record in spite of constant discouragements and disruptions, one can well imagine what will be the development as soon as conditions become more nearly normalized and public order more widely maintained in that region.

Nor is the picture entirely one sided: China's sales to the United States have grown even more rapidly in this time, having increased from 33.5 millions to 158 millions, or as in the case of our exports, more than 310 per cent. This has given her ninth place in the list of our foreign sources of merchandise, far ahead of such important trading nations as Italy, Argentina, India, Mexico, Australia and Spain.

Equally significant with these rather striking figures is the fact that the relative importance of China in our commerce in both directions has registered a substantial gain. She took only one per cent of our exports in pre-war years, whereas her average share during 1921-,25 was 2.4 per cent. Similarly, in the matter of imports she supplied us with slightly more than 2 per cent of our total incoming commerce during 1910-14, but the average for 1921-'25 was 4.1 per cent. Clearly, therefore, the China trade has taken on a new and relatively far more significant aspect. Even with liberal allowances for these figures represent one of the record increases in our commerce with any land during that or any comparable period.

This would seem to be an effective answer to the false assumption that the conflict in China has destroyed commerce. Naturally there have been countless obstacles to trade as a result of the disturbances but, as in the case of Mexico and other economically "new" lands, the very backwardness of China's commercial and transportation organization has been an advantage in this respect. Troubled zones have been effectively "insulated", and trade elsewhere has gone on very much as before.

China's Aspirations

The causes of this extraordinary commercial revolution, for such indeed, it has been, are various, but chief among them has certainly been the awakening of new demands, of new commercial vitality and aspirations for better living standards among China's millions. Their war-born nationalism, stimulated by their economic isolation during

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1914-'18, has been reflected in these truly impressive transformations. Then, too, on the import side there has been of course the vigorous impulse given by the tremendous increase in the needs of our new and extending industries for additional raw materials and the demands of our increasingly prosperous people for more exotic products and Oriental specialties—silks, laces, perfumery ingredients and other luxury and semi-luxury items in which China has long specialized.

But this truly amazing advance should not blind the far-sighted observer to the glaring defects in China's general economic organization. Transportation facilities are, of course, primitive to a degree. She has less than 8.000 miles of railway as compared with our 265,000, and those are far from satisfactory as to equipment and maintenance as the result of the rigors of wartime abuse. There are about forty radio stations in the country, some 31,000 miles of telegraph wire and about 100,000 telephones, as compared with 1,850,000 miles of telegraph lines in this country and 15,000,000, telephones. She has but 20,000 automobiles, as compared with our 20,000,000, and her highways are, with a few exceptions, but primitive trails, save for a narrow network of metal roads near the treaty ports.

In this connection, however, the war has indirectly been decidedly helpful. The acquisition of enormous quantities of motor vehicles for military purposes has brought home the imperative necessity of better highways and the good roads movement is already well under way. China is favored with an extensive river system and many connecting links of canals. In fact, it is likely that the development of this valuable system of waterways will be an important feature of the first stages of rehabilitation. China's per capita commerce of iron and steel is about one one-hundred-and eightieth of that of the United States. For cement her figure is three pounds per capita, as compared with eighty-five for Japan and 450 for the United States.

Much has been said in recent years of her supposedly boundless mineral resources, but these statements after careful scrutiny proved to be considerably exaggerated. Her coal and iron deposits, however, are far superior to those of any other Far Eastern country.

Her chief importance as a mineral producer, so far as her trade with the rest of the world is concerned, is in the field of those rare substances, antimony and tungsten, so valuable in the manufacture of bearing metals, type and high-grade steel. She supplies about seventy-five and fifty per cent, respectively, of the world's stock of these two alloys.

Mineral Resources

Formerly China was an important source of copper, but production is now negligible, as is also the case with silver, sulphur, phosphates and several other lesser minerals. No important desposits of petroleum have been discovered within her borders. Salt is one of China's most important products and the tax thereon is a valuable source of revenue. Large quantities of it are exported.

In other lines her resources are substantial. She is the world's third producer in cotton, her output averaging about 2,500,000 bales, or about a fifth as much as the United States. She also produces about 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and about a billion of rice. One of her most interesting vegetable products is the soy bean, which is valuable as a source of vegetable oil, as a fertilizer and for cattle feed.

Her resources of silk and tea are, of course, well known and scarcely require comment. Of tea she exported 112,000,000 pounds in 1926—certainly an ample supply for brewing a vast sea of that universally popular beverage. The uses of silk are steadily expanding and creating new outlets for her increasing production, not only for wearing apparel but for numerous new industrial purposes which range from radio set insulation to parachutes for aviators. Her trade in raw silk last year mounted to more than $100,000,000.

There are many other exotic specialties of China which figure in the world's trade—bristles for hairbrushes, the export value of which exceeded $8,000,000 in 1926; human hair—though the falling demand for hair nets has steadily impaired this once prosperous industry; musk, which is the basis of so many of our expensive perfumes; camel's hair for our smart sports coats; gall nuts or "oak apples" for the manufacture of high grade writing inks; firecrackers, rugs, jade, and countless others. China is one of the largest exporters of eggs and egg products. Much of our import trade in "Irish" lace—in fact, nearly all of it—now originates in the mission schools of China.

This brings up the question of the possibilities of industrializing this hitherto predominantly agricultural people. With a vast population of 400 millions, nearly equal to that of the whole of Europe, with an area greater than that of the United States and Mexico combined, and with corresponding variations in climate, topography and, therefore, resources, the possibilities of industrialization would seem to be very promis-

ing. It was not, however, until 1890 that the first smokestacks of modern factories appeared on the Chinese horizon among the quaint pagoda roofs. There are now hundreds of industrial plants, largely cotton mills, with some 3,600,000 spindles (one-tenth as many as ours), about 160 modern flour mills turning out 120,000 barrels a day, more than 400 electric light and power plants and hundreds of lesser establishments producing various fine fabrics, glass, porcelain, paper, matches, etc.

An Increasing Market

At first thought, this movement might appear to threaten seriously our export trade in certain competing lines of goods notably textiles, hardware, etc. The broad commercial effect of such a curtailment, though evident in some commodities, is apt to be overestimated. In the first place, the output of the Oriental factories is largely of lower grades, which compete more with German or Japanese exports than with our own. Secondly, the outstanding merit of American industry is the speed of its progress; and the rapid advancement in technique, with consequent cuts in production cost and improvement in quality of output, have been and will continue to be sufficient to maintain a substantial margin of advantage for our trade.

It is worth nothing in this connection how our sales of raw cotton to China have increased because of this industrialization. They totaled about $530,000 in 1913, but advanced to $19,000,000 last year.

Furthermore, there is the resultant increasing market for machinery, replacements and supplies, which we are in an excellent position to provide. She bought $4,200,000 worth of machinery of all types from us last year—nearly six times as much as in 1913. Even more important is the fact that this industrial development involves the payment of wages which yield a much higher income to thousands of natives than they would otherwise enjoy; it has already had a marked effect upon their purchasing power.

Home Industry Superseded

The old industrial order in China was of the primitive household variety—an intimate adjuct of the barter stage of trade, the lowest form of commercial life. With the newly stimulated buying power of industrial payrolls the market for many classes of American goods hitherto unsaleable in China has come into being. For instance, the American cigarette has come to displace Chinese tobacco and those picturesque little metal pipes. In the period just before the war we were selling that country about 650,000,000 cigarettes a year; the sale last year was about seven billion. The smoke of factories seems propitious to the smoke of "fags."

For the same reason—the improved living standards—there has been a striking growth in recent years in our exports to China of wheat flour, especially from the Pacific Coast in years of rice crop shortages.

Similarly, dried fruits (notably raisins), flashlights, radio sets, canned vegetables, toilet requisits and even chewing gum are beginning to figure in our trans-Pacific sales. As yet some of these represent individually only moderate values, but they are straws indicating the direction of the trade winds of the future. These imported luxuries are certain to be more and more in demand as the standard of living rises in China and our share in supplying them should be a substantial one.

In the staples which have long figured prominently in Chinese imports, we continue to maintain a strong position in spite of some losses through competition. Our trade in petroleum products is conspicuous in this respect, as is also the export of raw cotton, iron and steel, lumber and timber. Trade in these staples, while not capable of particularly rapid expansion, nevertheless has been increasing steadily.

It would be unduly optimistic to infer, from the highly encouraging figures just given, that this great and growing market is ours for the asking. As China recovers, competition is bound to be more acute, particularly from England, Germany and Japan. It is, however, very gratifying to know that our share in China's imports has risen from 6 per cent in 1913 to 16 per cent in 1916, one of the largest growths of this type recorded anywhere in our entire foreign trade. Meanwhile the Japanese percentage has risen from 20 to about 30 per cent in the same period and Britain's has dropped from 16 to 10.

Fortunately for us perhaps, the purchasing power of China has increased so rapidly that these gains of ours have been only to a moderate degree at the expense of our competitors; they have been made up largely of sales of characteristic specialties of American factories. But the time is certainly coming when we shall have a real struggle on our hands as the rehabilitation of the republic gets under way and creates more and more lucrative opportunities for imported wares.

Britain has the advantage of having been more continuously aggressive in the cultivation of her China trade, which is well served by many great British trading houses firmly established as the result of years of unbroken operation. But she has specialized heavily in the cotton goods trade and has therefore been hard hit by the new mills in China. Germany, though momentarily embarrassed through the interruption of her activities there during the war, is now making strenuous efforts to regain her former position, particularly in dyes, machinery and hardware.

Habits Affect Buying Conditions

With all of this momentum in recent years, the China trade still has many aspects of antiquity which must be closely observed. Old habits which vitally affect buying conditions have been deeply intrenched in that ancient land. The work of modernization is an inconceivably gigantic task. In many basic economic matters the great, impervious, inarticulate mass of the Chinese people moves with an almost glacial slowness. Great changes are evident here and there on the surface and in a few substrata and regions, but in so many essentially personal matters affecting the buying preferences of individual consumers, it will be many years before the depths have been greatly stirred.

Widespread illiteracy will long qualify the type of trade effort which can be made in that country. It makes the motion picture film a valuable adjunct to selling. It stresses the necessity of very careful observance of the "chop"—not China's favorite pork chops, but the generic term for a trademark or brand which serves as the invariable indicator to millions of purchasers throughout the country. The inclusion in the "chop" of certain colors distasteful to the Chinese for various religious or traditional reasons, or such innocent devices as pictures of dogs or turtles or rabbits will completely nullify the most aggressive type of sales campaign. They have meanings for the Chinese mind which we do not associate with them. The Chinese showed an aversion at first to a certain little gnome-like figure used in a well known brand of chewing gum. It was viewed with superstitious fear as a "bad joss," or bad luck imp. But this attitude has been gradually overcome by various means and the little goblin is now looked upon with favor. A well known type of condensed milk immediately established its good repute by picturing its trademark eagle carrying a boy baby in its beak, which promptly commended the article to the son-loving Chinese.

Many far-sighted and shrewd American sales executives have availed themselves of that ancient institution the wandering story teller. He now entrances his village audiences with sundry embellishments to his tales of mighty warriors and savage dragons by including occasionally more modern touches alluding to magical new patent medicines, cigarettes and such American specialties.

And so it would seem that there is still much of the old in the new China but it is by no means impossible for American commerce to take advantage, quite legitimately and properly, of that mingling of the ancient with the modern. The opportunities are there. We have already capitalized them abundantly. Our task is now to maintain our present rate of progress to be sure that our trade keeps pace with the new China as it emerges from its ancient shell.

Appointments to Legislative Yuan Confirmed by State Council

The appointments of the following members of the Legislative Yuan were confirmed by a Mandate of the State Council at Nanking, November 7:

Wang Yung-pin, Fong Chia-hui, Chu Ho-chung, Lu Chi-yi, Chow Chen-lun Ma Yin-tsu, Chwang Yuan-fu, Yuan Yen, Quo Tai-chi, Chang Chi-han, Tseng Chi, Teng Shao-yen, Liu Ching-sun, Chang Chen-sun, Lu Chung-lin, Tai Shao-chen, Wang Pao-chen, Tien Tung, Wu Te-chen, Mrs Chiang Kai-shek, (Mei-ling Soong), Chow Kan, En-Keh-Pa-Tu, Chen Shao-ying, Hwang Chang-ho, Tsao Yen-kuan, Fu Ping-hsiang, Chao Shih-peh, Liu Kuan-hsuan, Liu Chi-hsueh, Tsao Hsuan, Lu Yi-lung, Wei Huai, Wang Shih-chih, Shih Shang-kuan, Wu Shang-ying, Shao Yuan-chung, Lin Ping, Sun Ching-ya, Chen Chang-heng, Hwang Chu-shu, Chang Feng-chiao, Chao Yi-tang, Liu Tung-sun, Liu Ko-kwei, Miss Soumay Tcheng (Cheng Yon-hsiu), Wei Ting-seng, Miao Bin, and Lo Ting.

Shanghai Customs Revenue Much Greater than Last Year

The Customs revenue at Shanghai for October this year showed an increase of about Haikwan Taels 1,300,000 over October last year, mostly due to increased "imports duties, which amounted to nearly two and a half million Haikwan taels, almost double the amount collected last year. Export duties collected during the month amounted to about Tls 600,000. For the first ten months of the present year the increase of revenue collected at Shanghai amounted to about Tls 5,000,000.

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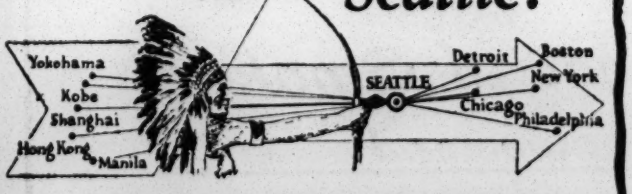

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GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

Who's Who in China

Dr. F. C. Yen, M. D., M. A., D. T. M., C. P. H.

顏福慶

(Yen Fu-ching)

Dr. F. C. Yen, M.D., M.A., D.T.M., C.P.H., was born in Shanghai, July 18, 1882. He was graduated from St. John's Medical School in 1903. After he left college, he went to South Africa, serving as a medical officer in the Chinese Labor Corps from 1903-1904. From South Africa, he went to America for further study. He was graduated from Yale University with M. D. cumlaude in 1909. From America Dr. Yen went to England where he conducted his research work in the University of Liverpool and secured the degree of D.T.M.

On his return to China, he joined the Yale Mission in Changsha, Hunan, where Dr. Yen devoted his time and energy in building up the Hsiang Ya Medical College which represents a cooperation of the Hunan Government with the Yale Mission. He was appointed as the first President in 1914, which position he held up to 1926. In appreciation of his service, the Yale University at New Haven conferred upon him an honorary degree of M. A. in 1921.

In 1921, he went over to U. S. A. again and did his post-graduate work in the New York Graduate School. Then he studied at Harvard from which he obtained the degree of C. P. H. From America, he went over to Europe for further investigation in Medical Education.

In 1927-8, he was appointed as the vice-director of P. U. M. C. Dr. Yen resigned in the summer of 1928 in order to take up the position as the Dean of the College of Medicine, National Central University. He has been able to bring about a working cooperation between the Red Cross Society and the College of Medicine. He is therefore appointed concurrently as superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital. Dr. Yen's work in the Hospital is an important one. He has been able to effect a necessary change, both in staff and in administration in order to transform the Hospital into a teaching institution where students are taught and medical researches are conducted.

Dr. Yen is one of the leaders in the medical profession. He is not only prominent as a doctor and a medical educator, but has also done much in promoting Public Health and other philanthropic work. He is a devoted worker in promoting medical education and in raising the standard of medical practice in China.

Dr. Yen was the first president of the National Medical Association and vice-president of the China Medical Association. He was also the founder of the Red Cross Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatarium in Changsha. He was at one time the field director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of Hook-worm disease at the Pinghsiang Colliery.

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Men and Events

R. C. Mackay, manager of Gillespie and Sons of Hankow, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to the United States.

Commander R. H. Grayson of the U. S. S. *Gen. Alava*, has returned to Shanghai from a month's trip to Chungking and other points on the Upper Yangtsze.

Dr. T. G. McMarten recently returned from a trip to the United States, whither he had gone because of his health. He has resumed his dental practice at 2 Peking road.

Dr. George B. Cressey, Ph. D., will speak on "Travels in Tartary, the Ordos and the Alashan," before the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum road Shanghai, November 22 at 5.30 p.m.

E. G. Whittaker, Far Eastern representative of the Universal Winding Company of Boston, arrived this week from a business trip to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker are residing at the Majestic Hotel.

T. Y. Tsha, of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Social Affairs, has prepared a summary of the work of the Bureau on Chinese labor statistics. It reviews the causes of labor disputes, wage standards, etc.

Dr. D. J. Collins announces that he will open a dental office in the Sassoon building, Shanghai, December 1, having severed his connections with Dr. T. G. McMarten. Dr. Collins is a son-in-law of L. C. Dyer, Congressman from St. Louis, Mo.

The resignation is announced of W. G. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality. Mr. Clarke was formerly in the Indian Police, and was appointed to the Sikh branch in 1924. Subsequently he was made head of the Criminal Investigation Department. He had only recently been promoted Deputy Commissioner of Police.

E. T. M. van Bergen, of the accounts department of the Standard Oil Co., is shortly proceeding to the United States on an extended visit. Mr. van Bergen intends to retire from active business, but plans to return to Shanghai later and make this his permanent home.

The Bureau of Public Health for Greater Shanghai has issued an order for the registration of midwives. Those qualified will be granted permission to practise but others desiring to follow this profession must undergo a special course of training.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Manchuria plague prevention service, is in Shanghai. Dr. Wu is a native of the Straits Settlements and recently gave a dinner to prominent Chinese from the Straits and Java with a view to bringing them into closer touch with each other.

George F. Shecklen, traffic manager with the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, who was planning to depart for the United States, has received instructions from the home office of his company to remain in China indefinitely.

November 10 was the birthday of the U. S. Marine Corps. The Fourth Regiment celebrated the occasion with appropriate ceremonies at the Regimental Club at 17 Ferry road, Shanghai. The Regiment formed in Bubbling Well road at 9.45 a.m. and marched to the Club headed by the Fessenden Fifes.

The China Merchants steamer *Hsinchi* ran ashore between Wenchow and Foochow Sunday, November 11, with 900 passengers on board. The passengers were landed on Tae Island, 30 miles from Foochow, whence they were taken back to Foochow later by the same Company's steamer *Haean*.

A report from the Association of Pacific Fisheries at Seattle showing the canned salmon pack for 1928 has been received by the Shanghai office of the American Trade Commissioner. The total number of cases packed in the United States (inclusive of Alaska) was 6,422,903, of which 2,739,237 were "tall pinks."

Zaria, Shanghai Russian daily newspaper, in an editorial on the recent elections entitled "Fortunate America," paraphrasing a former French Finance Minister who said," Give me good politics, and I will give you good finance," comments: "Fortunate is America, where both politics and finance are in such striking unity."

Dr. L. N. Chang, director of Special Administrative District No. 3 (ex-British Concession) at Hankow, has during the past month or so been the object of attacks by the vernacular newspapers at Hankow, who apparently at the instigation of the local members of the Kuomintang, accuse him of accepting bribes, being too pro-foreign, and directing a corrupt administration. Dr. Chang recently proceeded from Hankow to Nanking to consult Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, concerning the matter.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Tokyo, Nov. 8.—Ministry of Communications plans broadcasting station on Japan Sea coast so as to minimize danger to shipping.

Nanking, Nov. 8.—Mr. Yada discusses salt gabelle and customs autonomy with T. V. Soong and also interviews Dr. C. T. Wang.

Peiping, Nov. 8.—Incidental to anti-Japanese boycott, movement is on foot to prevent Chinese antiques being exhibited at Tokyo.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Tokyo University Football team returns to Japan.

Kyoto, Nov. 9.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Mr. Yoshida and Mr. Arita confer at length on outstanding Sino-Japanese matters, a spokesman stating that recent preliminary negotiations with Chinese at Nanking had brought out a much closer contact between China and Japan.

Tokyo, Nov. 9.—Announcement made that after the enthronement ceremonies Mr. Yoshizawa, Minister to China, will proceed to Nanking to confer with the Chinese officials on the main principles of the settlement of the Tsinan incident and treaty revision.

Tokyo, Nov. 10.—Ministry of Finance statement gives following figures for first ten days of month: Exports, Yen 45,543,000; imports Yen 41,980,000.

Hankow, Nov. 9.—Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers on lower Yangtsze hereafter to be escorted by marines on board.

Shanghai, November 10.—Japanese colony here enthusiastically celebrates coronation, brilliant decorations lighting up business premises at night.

Kyoto, Nov. 11.—Premier Tanaka is the host at a dinner party given to the members of the House of Representatives and House of Peers supporting the Government as well as to her members of the Seiyukai. Reported that endeavor of the Government and Seiyukai to smash the Opposition party is showing success.

Tokyo, Nov. 12.—Wang Ta-chen, special envoy of the National Government, sails for China on the S. S. *President Grant.*

Tokyo, Nov. 13.—Admiral Osumi, Vice-Minister of the Navy, commenting on President Coolidge's request for the building of more cruisers, states that Japan does not find it necessary to make any change in her fixed policy for the future.

Nanking, Nov. 13.—Adjutant's office denies rumor of attack by assassin on Chiang Kai-shek at Hsuchow, stating that a confidential telegram had just been received from the Commander-in-chief himself.

London, Nov. 12.—British steamer *Vestris* sinks 275 miles off Hampton roads, Virginia.

Tokyo, Nov. 13.—Mo Te-hui, Chang Huseh-liang's envoy calls on Premier Tanaka and other high Japanese officials.

Kyoto, Nov. 13.—Official spokesman states that Mr. Yada will return to Nanking for negotiations shortly, the position of the Sino-Japanese negotiations not being considered pessimistic.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Gen. Liu Chen-hua becomes member of Peiping C. P. C.—Gen. Ho Yao-tse to become deputy inspector general of Military Training.—Hunan province forbids the export of rice.—Memorial service announced for Nov. 10 at Nanking for Chinese who were killed by Japanese in Tsinan incident.—Fukien province plans to open industrial bank at Foochow.—Hu-Han division of C. P. C. appeals to Nanking for relief for drought victims in Hunan and Hupeh.— Extermination of banditry in north eastern provinces placed in hands of Fourth Group Army.—Nanking Chamber of Commerce petitions Wang Chung-hui to prohibit indiscriminate arrest of the people.—National Opium Suppression Commission accuses Admiral Yang Shu-chwang and Chao Pei-lien of being opium smokers.-Central Bank of China plans to open branches at Nanking and Hsuchow. —Executive Yuan holds second meeting, among resolutions passed being one to remit monthly $50,000 to Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs committee.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui recommends changes in organization of Judicial Yuan.—Gen. Yang Sen, Governor of Szechuen, is given an opportunity to redeem himself by a mandate of the State Council, a previous order to dismiss and punish him being revoked.

Thursday, November 8.—Central Research Council appoints Yang Chuan general secretary and decides to purchase from France various relics and art works.—Chang Shou-yung and Li Tiao-sen installed as political and administrative vice-ministers of Finance.—Examination Yuan begins to function —Hopei education department making an investigation of percentage of literacy in the province.—Ministry of Agriculture plans to open national cotton experimental station to be established at Shanghai.—Chiang Kai-shek orders soldiers of Nanking gendarmerie not to smoke cigarettes.—Fengtien forces withdraw from districts inside Great Wall, Chang Hsueh-liang requesting National Army to take over garrisoning of vacant districts.—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang formally installed as member of State Council.—Wu Han Commercial Aviation Association plans to open air services between Hankow and Canton and other places.—C. P. C. holds 162d meeting, among resolutions passed being approval in principle of Dr. H. H. Kung's proposal for control of Bureau of Trademarks.—Wei Tao-min appointed Minister of Judicial Administration and Lin Hsiang president of the Supreme Court.—Shantung delegation arrives at Nanking and presents to C. P. C. a petition formulating demands to be made on Japan, including the recession of Port Arthur and Dairen to China.—Appointments confirmed of members of Adminstrative *Yuan* (see other column in this issue of *The Review.*) A mandate is issued at Nanking instructing the Executive *yuan* to draft regulations for the selection of able men now in retirement to advise and help the government.

Friday, November 9.—Ministry of Railways instructs various railway administrations to make detailed reports.—Institute of Pacific Relations invites Chiang Kai-shek to be honorary chairman.—Wang Chang-ku appointed director of newly opened Peiping office of Ministry of Finance.—Foochow municipality opens an anti-gambling and anti-opium campaign.—Commander Chiang Huei-chang plans airplane flight from Canton to Peiping and back in the near future.—Central Party Training Department formulates set of regulations governing attendance by party members at meetings of district party headquarters.—Gen. Li Chung-jen plans to leave Hankow for Nanking in the near future to attend national military conference.—Decision reached to observe Sun Yat-sen's birthday on Nov. 12 as a national holiday.—Feng Yu-hsiang orders reduction in number of revenue officers in Honan, Shensi and Kansu.—Sixty communists alleged to be plotting assassination of several party and government leaders arrested in raid on Yungteh, near Canton.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Pengpu on inspection tour.—Ministry of Finance announces completion of budget for 17th year of the Republic.—Commissioners of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien are instructed by Chiang Kai-shek to hold a conference to consider internal reforms, as an example to the other provinces.—Standing Committee of C. E. C. holds 181st meeting.—Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang congratulate Herbert Hoover on his election.—Mandate is issued by the State Council calling for a progressive program of afforestation.

Saturday, November 10.—Tu Chun to become manager of branch of Central Bank of China to be opened at

Peiping.—Second examination of candidates for diplomatic service takes place at Nanking.—Communist cell is raided at Soochow.—Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui establishes censorship of mails at Shanghai with a view to stopping kidnapping.—Honest and experienced members of the provincial government are sought at Nanking for appointments as counsellors to the State Council.—Fengtien merchants subscribe to shares in proposed Domestic Industrial Bank.—Miao Bin formulates new program for improvement of internal administration of Kiangsu province.—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang delays return to Foochow so that opium charges against him may be investigated.—Shantung provincial government forbids cultivation of poppy (opium). Sun Fo makes various appointments in reorganization of communications administration.—Plans being considered at Shanghai for military barracks to be constructed at Nantao, Chapei, Kiangnan arsenal and north and south station.—Mandate of State Council abolishes Military Council and handing over its affairs to Ministry of War.—State Council holds 5th meeting and approves plans of Sun Fo regarding communications and of Wang Chung-hui's regulations for Supreme Court.—National Opium Suppression Committee issues statement pointing out the necessity of weeding out opium addicts from the government service.

Sunday, and Monday, November 11 and 12.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi telegraphs to the State Council that he has withdrawn his delegates from Nanking.—Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Shang Chen, Pai Tsung-hsi, Chen Tiao-yuan and Wu Ching-hsin and Yang Chieh hold a meeting at Peiping headquarters to consider reduction of First, Third and Fourth Group armies.—Central Research Council plans to open a physics and chemistry laboratory at Shanghai.—Special court to be organized at Hankow to conduct liquidation of debts of Wu-Han Chamber of Commerce.—Gen. Chu Pei-teh appointed commander of bandit suppression in Hunan and Kiangsi.—National Opium Suppression Conference at final session issues lengthy manifesto setting forth aims and calling upon National government and foreign countries to facilitate carrying out of various measures to exterminate narcotic and opium evil in China.—Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai-shek holds a review of various battalions of the first division, also special artillery corps, cavalry corps and other military units at the aviation field in Hsuchowfu.—Army Reorganization and Repatriation Committee to convene at Nanking, December 1.

Tuesday, November 13.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan decides to proceed to Taiyuan so as to attend to various Shansi matters before proceeding to the Capital during the first part of December.—Preparations in progress for construction of railway from Tatung to Puchow, to be the principal north-south route in Shansi.—Fuad Bey will shortly proceed from Tokyo to Nanking as special envoy to conclude treaty with China.—After March, 1929 boys and girls in Kwangtung who smoke cigarettes or drink will be considered criminal offenders.—Chiang Kai-shek telegraphs to General Ho at Pengpu that public gambling and brothels shall be closed within three days.—Chiang Kai-shek leaves Hsuchow for Haichow.—Chao Tai-wen, acting Minister of Interior, announce that the southeastern provinces will hold a civil affairs conference at Nanking in the near future.—Members of newly-appointed Kiangsu provincial government are inducted into office at Nanking.—Spokesman at Nanking states that negotiations for completion of new treaty with Norway are almost completed.— 360 ancient paintings and scrolls at Paoning temple to be transferred to Taiyuan public library for safe-keeping.—Formal inauguration of Judicial *yuan* announced to take place at Nanking, November 16.—Passenger and freight service on Peiping-Mukden line is resumed, through express to run twice a week in both directions.

Tennessee Produces Artificial Silk That Competes with Real Article

In the town of Elizabethton, situated in eastern Tennessee, between Bristol and Johnson City, there is being developed an artificial silk industry under German auspices, employing more than three thousand workers. It is claimed for the new process that it is not producing rayon, but a cloth so near to genuine silk that it is not readily discernible from the real article. It has been proven that rayon does not hurt the genuine silk industry, but it has hurt the cotton industry, as rayon is being worn by people who previously wore cotton; those who previously bought real silk goods have continued to do so. It is claimed for the new Elizabethton product however, that it is nearly the same thing as the genuine article that it's development will make inroads on the import of raw silk into the United States from China and Japan.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Oriental Philosopher-Poet in English

Hafiz: the Tongue of the Hidden. In Rubaiyat by Clarence K. Streit. The Viking Press. 30 Irving Place, New York. 1928.

The one Asiatic poet who has made a really effective appeal in the English-speaking literary world during the past century has been the Persian Omar Khayyam, in the beautiful translations of Edward Fitzgerald. Omar is the one poet of Asia who has actually become a part of our literary tradition, whose rubaiyat (whether or not constituting a "classic") is pretty generally (if not academically) recognized as an essential element in literary knowledge today. It is not too much to say that quotations from Omar's Rubaiyat are as frequently met with, as universally recognized, and as keenly appreciated, as the standard *cliches* from the immortal Bard of Avon. And after the many decades which have passed since Fitzgerald's first rendering of the Persian tentmaker's verses, the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam continue to be sold (and, what is more, read and memorized) to the extent of thousands and thousands of copies yearly. There is no other production of an Oriental poet (or prose writer either) which has achieved the unique distinction of being better known to the reading public than any single poem of its class published in the last threequarters of a century.

Now comes Hafiz, a greater and more thoroughly Eastern philosopher and poet than Omar, in English text, It is extraordinary, in a way, that we should be so long in getting this. More than a century ago Goethe, Germany's great philosopher-poet, applied his genius to the transfusion of the spirit of the great Persian, with whom he felt so much in common, into German verse. Other German editions have appeared, the latest being a collection translated by Hans Bethge into blank verse in 1920. At last Hafiz has reached our own reading public.

A few knew him before. Fitzgerald declared him to be the best musician of words, and drew freely from him in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, many verses of which (as we know it in English) are really translations from Hafiz. But he has not been popularized in English literature heretofore. Now, however, we have a transfusion of Hafiz into English verse, using the rubaiyat form, which Fitzgerald's exquisite work has acquainted us with and popularized.

Clarence Streit, in bringing out in English rubaiya the spirit of this great Persian poet (who among the Persians themselves is regarded as a much greater poet than Omar), has produced a charming work. Hafiz, it should be noted, was the successor of Omar by a couple of centuries, and did considerable borrowing from the Tentmaker, Fitzgerald making up for this, with true poetic justice, by helping himself liberally to Hafiz when writing the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. There is an interesting foreword to the new volume, in the nature of an introduction of Hafiz to the western public, though there is no mention whatever of Goethe and the other Germans,—an extraordinary omission, though it is quite possible that Mr. Streit knows nothing whatever of these German interpreters of the great Persian.

There will be wide differences of opinion as to the merits of this new volume as compared with Fitzgerald's work. There is rather more continuity in Streit's collection (or selection) than in the earlier work. And there are touches of real feeling contrasting vividly with the quiet hedonism of the Tentmaker:

Svelte body of the cypress, since my side
You left, O my Beloved, I have not died:
Ten thousand years I've lived, and through them all
In pieces slowly I have torn my pride.

And there are confessions of follies of a kind not admitted by Omar:

Would you escape the folly of Hafiz?
Then hearken to the wind and not the breeze,
Nor leave the road for paths where Beauty left
The imprint of her feet, or of her knees.

A point of interest to Americans is that for many years during Hafiz' life there was an experiment in prohibition in Persia, leading to quite a bit of discreet satire:

They closed the tavern door and turned the key,
These righteous men:—I pray to God that He
Will not permit them now to open wide
The whited temple of hypocisy.

It is probable that the work will be revised in the course of time, just as was Fitzgerald's book. There are a number of verses where the expression can be much improved, just as in Fitzgerald's first version. It is, nevertheless, a very fine work as it stands.

In addition to the poem and foreword, the volume contains an account of the life of Hafiz and a most interesting essay on the translation of Persian poetry. It is beautifully printed and bound.

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD.

Discrimination Against Asiatics

Oriental Exclusion, by R. D. McKenzie, Ph.D.; published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1928. 200 pages, with two graphs and numerous tables.

The secondary title of this book is "The Effect of American Immigration Laws, Regulations, and Judicial Decisions upon the Chinese and Japanese on the American Pacific Coast". Dr. McKenzie is a professor in the University of Washington at Seattle, and this book records the results of his studies concerning the actual operation of the American Immigration Laws upon the Chinese and Japanese of the Pacific Coast area. This work was undertaken in connection with the second Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in July, 1927.

Dr. McKenzie has approached the subject of exclusion from various angles and takes up topics such as The Exclusion Movement, Changes effected by the Immigration Act of 1924, Reactions of the Chinese and Japanese to the Exclusion Act of Citizenship as a Basis for Exclusion, Exclusion and the Family, Temporary Visitors, The Treaty Merchant, Students, Effect of Exclusion upon Oriental Communities in the United States, &c. Some of these situations are inherent in the exclusion policy and some are passing phases.

From text, well-prepared tables and graphs the reader can gain a clear knowledge of the complexities of this often-discussed problem. The difficulties faced by Orientals who come in contact with the new law in their families and find it working great hardships to their peaceful relations as husband and wife, child and parent, are presented in a sympathetic manner. Attention is drawn to the anomalous situation regarding the families of merchants. A United States citizen merchant of Chinese or Japanese ancestry is not permitted to bring his alien wife to reside in the country although an alien merchant of the same race is granted this privilege.

The last chapter presents some interesting thoughts in conclusion to the study. "Exclusion is no longer a solution of the problem of economic competition with races living on a lower economic level. The exclusion of one race invites the immigration of another whose standard of living may be equally divergent. The exclusion of the Chinese stimulated the immigation of the Japanese, and the exclusion of the Japanese in turn is causing an increased immigration from Mexico .... Human migration must be controlled. In our modern world of high fluidity there is too much random movement. To allow human beings to migrate at will from one part of the world to another is to invite waste and to precipitate conflict. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in a dynamic, highly specialized world migration seems to be the only feasible way of maintaining economic equilibrium and of exploiting the resources of undeveloped regions. There is need at present as never before of a sound and rational migration policy acceptable to all nations concerned... The old system of control is passing. Modern communications are rendering obsolete most of the old territorial boundary lines. The task of guarding political frontiers becomes more difficult and costly with the introduction of each new form of transportation. The control of human migration can no longer be successfully achieved by merely a defensive policy of guarding national boundary lines. The entire problem should be handled by international machinery based upon principles having international acceptance."

G.B.S.

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SPECIAL OFFER! (Extended from November 15, 1928) Annual subscriptions to THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW received (or in the mails) before January 1, 1929, will be entitled to one FREE COPY of the

"NEW CHINA EDITION"

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW 4 AVE. EDWARD VII SHANGHAI

Gen. Pei Chung-Hsi Wants Remittances to Pay Soldiers

Chinese reports in Peking (according to a *Reuter* telegram) state that Gen. Pei Chung-hsi has wired to Nanking complaining that the money the Nationalist government agreed to send to him for reorganization and payment of his troops, $500,000 has arrived and has been appropriated by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Gen. Pei is reported to have urged the Government that he should be allowed to appropriate funds from the Changlu salt fields for his troops, who otherwise will be reduced to starvation.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price Nov. 15	Approx. Yield to Maturity
Argentine Government..	6%	May 1,	1960	100	6.00
U. S. of Brazil	6½	„ Oct. 15,	1957	96⅜	6.77
Republic of Chile.....	7	„ Nov. 1,	1942	103	6.67
Republic of Chile.....	6	„ Jan. 1,	1961	93⅜	6.46
Republic of Finland.....	7	„ Mar. 1,	1950	100⅛	6.99
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal Loan.....	6½	„ Oct. 1,	1954	99⅞	6.54
French Government.....	7	„ Dec. 1,	1949	107½	6.35
German Government....	7	„ Oct. 15,	1949	106¾	6.41
Kingdom of Italy.....	7	„ Dec. 1,	1951	97	7.27
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	„ Mar. 1,	1958	95	6.90
Republic of Peru	7	„ Sep. 1,	1959	103	6.77
Republic of Peru	6	„ Dec. 1,	1960	91¼	6.66
City of Vienna.....	6	„ Nov. 1,	1952	88	7.04
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6½	„ Jan. 30,	1957	97½	6.70
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	„ Apr. 30,	1961	93½	6.48
German General Electric Co.	7	„ Jan. 15,	1945	103	6.69
German General Electric Co.	6	„ May 1,	1948	93½	6.60
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	„ Apr. 15,	1938	92⅜	7.12
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	„ May 1,	1951	94¾	6.97
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	7	„ Dec. 1,	1945	99½	7.05
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	6	„ Sep. 15,	1947	91	6.85
Tokyo Electric Light Co	6	„ Jun. 15,	1953	90¾	6.78
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.....	6½	„ July 1,	1944	96	6.92
Northorn Ohio Power & Eight Co.....	6½	„ Jan. 1,	1941	99	6.62
Cuban Comimican Sugar Co.	7½	„ Nov. 1,	1944	97½	7.78
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.....	7	„ Cum. Pfd.	Stock	85	8.23
Victor Talking Machino Co.	7	„ Cum. Pfd.	Stock	107½	6.51
General Mills, Inc.	6	„ „	„	99	6.06
Millys Overland Co.	7	„ „	„	98½	7.11
Belgian Nat'N. Rwys. Co. Pcptg. Pfd.		(Amer. Shares)		85	7.06
Dodge Brothers, Inc.....	7	„ Pfc. Stock		107	6.54
General Mills, Inc.		Common Stock		79½	——
Cannon Mills Co.		„ „		48	——
Grasselli Chemical Co...		„ „		64	——
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc....		„ „		46¼	——
The National City Bank of N. Y.	20	Stock		915	2.19
George A. Fuller Co. Cum. & Peptg.....	$6	Pfd. Stock		100	6.00
Dominion Square Corp.	6	Apr. 1,	1948	100	6.00
Camaguey Sugar	7	Oct. 15,	1942	98½	7.17
Republic of Finland	$6½	Sep. 1,	1956	99½	6.54
Ilseder Steel Corp.....	6	Aug. 1,	1948	92	6.73
Pittsburgh Hotels Corp.	5½	„ Mar. 1,	1948	98	5.67
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Pr. Corp.....	6	„ May 1,	1952	92	6.68
State of Rio Grande Du Sol (Brazil).....	6	„ June 1,	1968	94	6.42

The National City Company National City Bank Building 2A Kiukiang Road Shanghai, China.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 7th November, 1928

Exchange:—The official rates for T/T remittances have not been altered since this day last week, with the exception of T/T on Japan which is quoted to-day at 72⅞. as against 73⅜. a week ago.

The price of Bar Silver in London has risen ⅛d. to 26⅛d. for spot and 26⅞d. for two months forward delivery.

The local exchange market has shown very little activity, the volume of genuine business being small. The undertone is good but at the close to-day there was a slight feeling of easiness, and the following rates were the best available, T/T on London 27¼., on New York 64 1/16., Yens 72½.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls.65,418,000 an decrease of Tls. 940,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 81,300,000 an increase of $ 2,380,000
Estimated value Tls. 123,954,000 as against Tls. 115,359,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday. Nov. 8th	Friday Nov. 9th	Saturday Nov. 10th	Monday N .	Tues. Nov. 13	Wed. Nov. 14
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7 442	2/7⅞	2/7½		2/7½	2/7½	2/7
D/Dfts „	—	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16		2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7
4 m/s „	—	2/7¾	2/7¾		2/7¾	2/7¼	2/7¾
T/T India	173.808	174	174		174	174	174
T/T France	1,625,385	1630	1630		1630	1630	1630
T/T N. Y.	63.509	63⅝	63⅝		63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
T/T Demand		63¾	63¾		63¾	63¾	63¾
T/T Hamburg		267	267		267	267	267
T/T H'kong	78 577	78½	78½		78½	78½	78½
T/T Japan	72.894	73¼	73⅛		73⅛	72⅞	73
T/T Batavia	157,923	158¼	158¼		158¼	158¼	158⅜
T/T Straits	89.413	89½	89½		89⅝	89¼	89½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.442	2/9½	2/9½		2/9½	2/9½	2/9½
4 m/s „ D/P	—	2/9⅝	2/9⅝		2/9⅝	2/9⅝	2/9⅝
6 m/s „ B/L Cred D/A	2/9.362	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16		2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,695,385	1700	1700		1700	1700	1700
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.760	66⅞	66⅞		66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4 m/s „ Docs	—	67⅜	67⅜		67⅜	67⅜	67⅜

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26⅝	26 11/16	26 11/16	26¾	26¾	26 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$. Holiday	G. $.57⅞	G. $.57⅞	G.$.58	G.$ 58¼	G. $.58¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 357.10	Tls. 357.70	Tls. 357.90	Tls. 353.90	Tls. 354.90	Tls. 355.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.9	110.90	110.9	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.425	72.325	72.3375	72 225	72.275	72.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	4%	4%	4 1/2%	6%	4 1/2%	5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.11
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 484 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
„ 4 „	4 7/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
„ 6 „	4½%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 15/16

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/9⅞

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Nov. 14

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$.58¼

Tls.
355⁹⁰

10⁹⁰

2.35

5%

Father of the Chinese Republic

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

1866 Born on November 12th shortly before daybreak at Hsiangshan District, Kwangtung.

1878 (13 yearrs old). Entered private school started by his uncle; heard of the "Taiping rebellion" and conceived first ideas of revolution. Left for Hawaii and joined Protestant school. Before studying under uncle was learning English under American missionary.

1881 (16 years old). Returned from Hawaii and entered the Po Tsi Medical College, Canton. Met Cheng Sze-liang and discussed with zest revolutionary topics.

1882 Joined Hongkong Medical College and there met Chen Shao-peh, Yu Shao-wan, Yang Ho-ling and Lu Kao-tung. They shared his political convictions.

1884 (19 years old). Was married to Miss Loo. In the same year the Franco-Chinese war took place.

1892 Began to practise as a doctor in Macao and Canton, and in this capacity disseminated revolutionary ideas in schools. He resolved to put an end to the Tsing dynasty.

1893 (28 years old). Visited the Yangtze region, travelling through the Hunan Province. Accompanied by Lu Kao-tung visited Tientsin and Peking.

1894 (29 years old). War broke out between China and Japan. Sent from Honolulu a lengthy memorial to Li Hung-chang giving outline of national reformation. In Honolulu started the Hing Chung Hui. One Teng Yin-nan and the elder brother of Dr. Sun gave up their fortunes for cause. Hundreds of sympathisers.

1895 Found people stirred by China's defeat in Sino-Japanese war. Started the Chien Heng firm in Hongkong and the Agricultural Science Society in Canton. Both were centres of revolutionary activities. On September 9 over 70 followers were captured because of discovery of arms that were being secretly transported. This was the first failure of the revolution. But from now on Sun Yat-sen's mission became known. He left for Honolulu after fleeing to Hongkong. He sent several delegates to South China and Central China to enlist support.

1896 (31 years old). Left for America to arouse the overseas Chinese there. The response was not enthusiastic. In August sailed to England and was ensnared by the Chinese Legation from which he had a narrow escape. A book was published in China denouncing him, the title being "Sun Wen, the arch-traitor" (Sun Wen Kuo Tse).

1898 And the previous year were spent in London to study Europe's politics. The fundamentals for the San Min Chu I were determined. Co-operated with the Nationalist Party in the Philippines.

1899 Left for Japan and obtained encouragement from Japanese sympathisers. The five years leading to 1899 were exceptionally trying.

1900 Returned to China but was not able to land in Hongkong. An uprising staged by Cheng Sze-liang in Huchow was unsuccessful. This year was marked by the Boxers' Trouble.

1903 Left for Annam. During stay in Japan did propaganda work and raised some funds for compaign.

1904 Left Annam to return to Japan, thence to Honolulu and America. Another uprising planned by Huang Hsing in Chenchow

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S WILL

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality so that they may co-operate with us in our struggles

1907 Made an attack upon Jen Nan Kuan accompanied by Hu Han-min and others, over 100 people taking part. Three important points were taken besides three fortresses, Dr. Sun personally firing. After a bitter fight of seven days and nights, the attacking party was outnumbered and retired into Annam. Dr. Sun left for Singapore. In the same year an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate En Ming.

1908 (43 years old) The Chinese in the South Sea Inslands were deeply moved by the revolutionary campaign and gave liberal support. An uprising staged by Huang on the border of Yunnan failed.

1909 Left for America to raise funds, leaving the party's home affairs in the hands of Hu Han-min and Huang Hsing.

1910 (45 years old). Returned from America and on arrival at Penang had a conference with Huang Hsing and Hu Han-min, planning a new move. He found his followers mostly disheartened. He pumped new courage into their hearts and a fund raising campaign was conducted by separate delegations to the South Sea Islands, England, the Netherlands, and America. Dr. Sun assigned himself to cover the field in America.

1911 (46 years old). Found Dr. Sun in America. The revolution then assumed great importance, and the campaign known as the Huang Hua Kang Martyrdom, gave the Manchu rulers many sleepless nights. In America and Europe he was actively enlisting the moral support of foreign governments. Then came the epoch-making event of October 10th which sealed the doom of the Manchu dynasty.

1912 (47 years old). First year of Min Kuo. Became Provisional President in Nanking and the establishment of the Chinese Republic was formally proclaimed. This was on January 1st. On April 1 he resigned, travelling in the provinces and disseminating the San Min Chu I.

1913 In Spring on return from Japan learned with indignation of the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen. Advocated punitive expedition against Yuan. In August the expedition failed. He fled to Japan and reorganized the Revolutionary Party of China. He drafted the new regulations embodying his experiences of more than twenty years.

1915 (50 years old). Fourth year of Min Kuo. Sent various close followers for getting up anti-Yuan Shih-kai campaign by mobilising forces in Hunan, Kwangtung, Fukien and Shanghai. The mobilization was assigned to Chu Chih-hsin, Chen Chi-mei, Chu Cheng and others.

1916 Returned from Japan. Chen Chi-mei was assassinated and Huang Hsing died of sickness. This double loss proved a source of great sorrow.

1917 (52 years old). Sixth year of Min Kuo. Led the Navy to return to Canton. Parliament was reconvened for extraordinary sessions in Canton and the Military Government was formed. Dr. Sun was elected Commander-in-Chief to preside over the new regime.

1918 Resigned from post of Commander-in-Chief, and the Military government was reorganized when Dr. Sun was nominated one of the administrative councillors. He returned to Shanghai and devoted his time to writings.

1920 (55 years old). Chen Tsun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting conspired to dissolve the military Government and surrendered to the Northern Government. The Cantonese Army re-entering Canton and the

uprising staged by Cheng Sze-liang in Huchow was unsuccessful. This year was marked by the Boxers' Trouble.

1903 Left for Annam. During stay in Japan did propaganda work and raised some funds for campaign.

1904 Left Annam to return to Japan, thence to Honolulu and America. Another uprising planned by Huang Hsing in Changsha was frustrated.

1905 (40 years old). Left for Europe. Found students ardent supporters of revolution both in words and deeds. After meetings held in capitals of Belgium, Germany and France the movement took an organized form, the total of enrolments being now advanced to 60. In the same year a conference largely attended was held in Tokio where the Tung Meng Hui of the revolution was formed with a membership of several hundred.

1906 Had to leave Japan for expulsion was demanded by the Tsing dynasty. Now the Tung Meng Hui's members exceeded 10,000. Left for Annam. In the same year the revolutionary banner of "A White Sun In A Blue Sky" was produced.

China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality so that they may co-operate with us in our struggles.

The work of the Revolution is not yet over. Let all our comrades follow my "Plans for National Reconstruction" "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," "Three Principles of the People," and the "Manifesto" issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for the consummation of the end we have in view. Moreover, our recent declarations in favour of the convocation of a National Citizens' Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

SUN WEN

Written on February 20, 1925.

1920 (55 years old). Chen Tsun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting conspired to dissolve the military Government and surrendered to the Northern Government. The Cantonese Army re-entering Canton and the Military Government being re-established he was elected Chairman of the Administrative Council. He returned to Canton.

1921 (56 years old). The government was reorganized by Parliament and he was elected President, which post he accepted. This was on May 5th.

1922 Had to leave Canton owing to the revolt of Chen Chiung-ming.

1923 (58 years old). Returned to Canton and resumed office as President, the revolt of Chen having been subdued.

1924 Journeyed to the North advocating the convocation of the National Citizens' Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties.

1925 (60 years old). Died of sickness in Peking (now Peiping) on March 12th, his parting words being "Peace—Struggle—Save China!"

LIFE OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

November 12 is a memorial day on the Chinese calendar, and it is fitting that one quarter of the world's population should spare no pains in observing it as a National Holiday for it is the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, popularly known as the Washington of China. To say that Dr. Sun had led a life of hardship is to put it mildly, for his life was always exposed to danger during his revolutionary activities, and a reward of $500,000 was offered by the Manchu Government for his head, dead or alive.

The great revolutionary leader was born on November 12,1866 at a small village near Hsiangshan in the Province of Kwangtung. At the early age of thirteen he went to Honolulu where he attended the Honolulu English Bishop School. Upon graduation he attended a high school known as the St. Louis School, and then studied for a term at St. Louis College. His return to Hongkong and his enrollment at Queen's College marked the beginning of his career as a revolutionist. Early in life he became convinced that China's weakness was due to the inefficiency and corruption of the Manchus, and he resolved, therefore, to work for their downfall. Upon his return from Honolulu he evolved a platform whereon he may preach revolution to his countrymen. His slogan at that time was "Divine Right Does Not Last Forever," which is in the nature of a protest against reverence for the throne. After graduating from Queen's College at Hongkong he was confronted with the task of choosing a profession, and he chose medicine in order that he may have a cloak to cover his revolutionary activities. Upon graduating from Hongkong Medical College in 1892 he went to Macao to practise his profession.

His Revolutionary Activities

While studying at Hongkong Medical College he formed the Kao Lao Hwei with his classmate, Chang Sze Liang. This society was composed of three forms of membership, i.e., military, civil and patriotic contributory. It was while studying at Hongkong that he made the friendship of Sir James Cantlie, who was later destined to save his life. China's defeat at the hands of Japan during 1894 fully convinced him that revolution was the only means of saving his country from destruction. Thereupon he organized an attack against the Yamen at Canton on the ninth moon of 1895, but this attack proved unsuccessful. Six hundred pistols were seized by the authorities, and Comrades Lu Dung and Chu Kwei-chen were executed, while 70 persons were imprisoned.

The Manchus ordered the arrest of Dr. Sun and he fled to Hawaii, then to America, and from thence to England. While abroad he began preaching to his countrymen about the necessity for a revolution. The idea of nationalism had not completely died out among the Chinese, even though they were ruled by their Manchu conquerors for more than two centuries. After China was conquered by the Manchus, the scholars of the Ming Dynasty handed down the ideas of nationalism to a secret order known as the Hung Meng Hui, later known as the Chih Kung Tang. This secret order existed among the Chinese emigrants abroad, so the revolutionary leader was able to get their moral and financial support in the great task of overthrowing the Manchus.

His narrowest escape from death occurred when he was kidnapped during October 11,1896 while passing the Chinese Legation at London. Here he was confined until he managed to communicate to his old friend, Sir James Cantlie, who secured his release. His life was constantly exposed to danger, for sleuths followed him wherever he went.

Returning to Japan in 1899 he leased a house about a stone's throw from the Chinese Consulate at Yokohama at a place known as Number 21 Yamashita Cho. There he carried on his activities until he organized the second revolution shortly after the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion. He had managed to secure the support of General Hwang Hsing and his old schoolmate, Chang Sze Liang. From the very beginning the movement was successful, but further advancement was checked by an unexpected source. A change occurred in the Japanese Cabinet and the new Premier forbade the Viceroy of Formosa to allow firearms to be exported to China; so the second attempt failed owing to the lack of supplies.

After this unsuccessful attempt he returned to Japan. In 1903 he went to Annam together with Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-min. Under the leadership of General Hwang Hsing they began to move their forces to Chao Chow, but were defeated. Another attempt was made to overwhelm the Imperial Army at Wei Chow but this also ended in failure. Not to be daunted by these reverses, Dr. Sun went to Europe where he carried on revolutionary propaganda among the students. Returning in 1906, Dr. Sun managed to secure the allegiance of Kuo Jen-chow and Chao Pai-shen, two commanders in the Imperial Army. A Japanese was sent to Japan for the purpose of buying ammunition and supplies, but owing to a dispute the arms failed to arrive on time, and the revolutionary forces were compelled to retreat.

In 1907, Dr. Sun personally led his comrades in an attack upon Jen Nan Kwan and captured it. General Hwang Hsing was then ordered to proceed to Chin Chow and Lin Chow and attempt their seizure, but owing to the lack of ammunition, General Hwang's forces were forced to withdraw. Dr. Sun was driven out of Annam by the French Government through the request of Peking, so he went to Singapore. In the meantime, Hwang Ming Tang led a successful campaign in Hokow and captured more than 1,000 soldiers of the Imperial Army. As an able leader was needed at that moment, Dr. Sun telegraphed to General Hwang Hsing asking him to proceed immediately to the scene. But unfortunately, General Hwang was detained by the French authorities, so that the eighth attempt ended in failure.

In 1909 the great revolutionary leader went to America to enlist the support of his countrymen there. During his sojourn abroad, his comrades at home attempted to storm the city of Canton, but they were routed. Dr. Sun was at San Francisco at the time, and upon receipt of the news, he hurried back to China where he called a meeting together at Penin, to discuss future revolutionary tactics. After the meeting, he again returned to America for the purpose of raising funds.

Success Of The Revolution

The tenth attempt was destined to change the course of events in China, for Wuhan was captured without any difficulty on October 10, 1911, and province after province rallied to the support of the revolutionary cause. The Manchus were at last driven from the throne and China was proclaimed a Republic. Hurrying back from America, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected first President of China on January 1,1912.

Dr. Sun resigned in favour of Yuan Shih-kai, but it later proved to be a mistake, for Yuan Shih-kai secretly coveted the throne. Shortly after assuming office Sung Chao-jen, the Kuomintang candidate for Prime Minister, was assassinated. The next step was to outlaw the Kuomintang and dissolve Parliament. When Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed himself Emperor, a fresh conflict took place and he was driven from the throne.

As a result of Yuan Shih-kai's suppression of the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun was driven to take refuge in Japan. With the assistance of Dr Wu Ting-fang, however, Dr. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in establishing a Government at Canton in opposition to the Peking Government during the year 1917. Dr. Sun was then Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but in 1921 he was elected President of the Constitutional Government of Canton by an overwhelming majority. After his inauguration, he organized an expedition against the northern militarists but while his army was entering Kwangsi his trusted subordinate, Chen Chiung-ming, revolted against him. During 1922 the combined army of Yunnan and Kwangsi forces drove out the Cantonese Army, but in 1923 Dr. Sun drove out these forces and re-established the Canton Government.

During the latter part of 1924 hostilities broke out between the Fengtien and Chihli parties, so Dr. Sun lost no time in mobilizing his forces for another Northern Expedition. After Tsao Kun was overthrown, the Kuominchun leaders invited Dr. Sun to proceed north to hold a roundable conference. The "Father of the Chinese Republic" reached Tientsin on December 4th, and although he contracted an illness he arrived at Peking on New Year's Eve. He was then removed to the Peking Union Hospital, where he was operated upon but these attempts to save his life were of no avail, for he passed away an March 12, 1925. The parting words at his death-bed were "Peace—Struggle—Save China!"

Although he did not live to see the realization of the aims for which he had struggled during the last forty years of his life, his spirit and enthusiasm still remained among his followers, who are doing their utmost to carry out his aims and aspirations. To-day many people who were formerly his bitterest opponents have become staunch supporters of his cause and are endeavouring to carry out his three principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood for the people. The National Government is conscientiously following the wishes of Dr. Sun by establishing the Five Yuan system of government with its five powers of the executive, the judiciary, the legislature, the censorate and the board of examinations. During the period from Political Tutelage to Constitutionalism, the masses will be taught the four powers of the people, namely: suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum.

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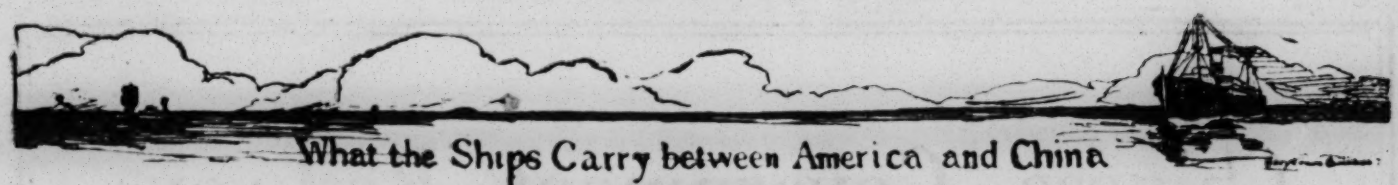


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.39 equal Gold $1

TORONTO, Oct. 4.
from U. S. A.

Cottton Shirtings White, Plain	Pcs.	57
Pianos	,,	1
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	133
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	77
Aluminium Wire	,,	19
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	26
Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	66
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	234
Aluminium-foil	,,	37
Glucose	,,	150
Starch, Corn	,,	158
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,560
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Tobacco Stalk	,,	1,372
Varnishes	,,	8
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	138
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Oct. 5.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, other Ports Bls. 1	Pls.	0.96
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,203
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	41
Other kinds, Foochow	,,	18
Brassware	,,	4
Bristles, Assorted	,,	165
Sheep Casings, Salted	,,	10
Intestines, Pig	,,	8
Oil, Wood	,,	4,725
Rhubarb	,,	25
Waluuts, in Shell	,,	1,400
Skins, Sheep, Tanned	Pcs.	1,700
,, Moufflon, ,,	,,	2,000
,, Marmot, Untanned	,,	4,410
Foreign Goods.		
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

PRESIDENT MADISON, Oct. 5.
From U. S. A.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	38
Aluminium-foil	,,	4
Borax,	,,	336
Butter	,,	30
Canned Goods: Asparagus	,,	128
Cream & Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,020
Fruits	,,	332
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Fruits, Dried, Unclassed	,,	88
Lard	,,	40
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Leather, Sheep	,,	2
Leather, Sole: Bellies and Shoulders	,,	113
Other (Sides and Butts)	,,	63
Malt	,,	72
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,220
Oranges, Fresh	,,	55
Paper, Parchment	,,	18
Ink, Printing	,,	195
Raisins	,,	1,642
Seed, other kinds	,,	15
Shrimps, Dried	,,	127
Soda Ash	,,	672
Bedsteads	Pcs.	130
Lemons	,,	75,450
Motor-cars	,,	2
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Coffee	Catties	851
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	366
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,496
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	4,016
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	4,032
Treasure: Gold Bars	,,	78,612
Silver Bars	,,	724,198

TERNDALE, Oct 6.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw	Bls. 3,625 Pls.	12,790

CHATTANOOGA City, Oct. 6.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Raw	Bls. 156 Pls.	559
Iron Galvanized: Pipes	,,	500
Iron Ungalvanized: Tubes	,,	281
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	730
Steel Bars	,,	68
Steel Plate Cuttings	,,	1,178
Steel Wire Rope	,,	116
,, ,, Shorts	,,	1,180
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	2 484
Steel, Ungalvanized: Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick	,,	714
Tinned Plates	,,	5,215
Petrolatum	,,	68
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	993

TACOMA, Oct. 6.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood: Clear	Sup.ft.	68,409
Fir Piles	,,	144,775
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	574,369
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	367,733
Round Logs	,,	528,936

JAPANESE PRINCE, Oct. 8.
From U. S. A.

Wool and Cotton Yarn	Pls.	4
Aluminium-foil	,,	19
Brass Screws	,,	2
Iron Galvanized: Tubes	,,	392
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	351
Steel Nails	,,	26
,, Sheets	,,	420
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,214
,, ,, Scraps	,,	743
Acid, Unclassed	,,	10
Paper, Coated	,,	796
Paints, Unclassed	,,	7
Starch, Corn	,,	840
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	17,209
Wax, Vegetable	,,	7
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	10
,, Sewing	,,	13
Typewriters	,,	74
Artificial Silk and Cotton Stockings	D.z.	50
Cigarettes	Mille	800
Shoes	Pairs	264
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	10,800
,, Unclassed	,,	274
Paints, Unclassed	,,	276
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	1,165,258
Motor-cars, Parts ot	,,	510
Machinery	,,	13,298

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 Nov. 14

Market Closed Strong Business done 5,387,800

STOCK	Monday Nov 12.	Tuesday Nov. 13
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	240	236¾
American Can (Common)	113⅛	112⅛
American Smelting	281½	279
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	187⅞	187⅜
American Tobacco "B"	173½	175
Armour & Co. "A"	17⅝	17⅞
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	85	86
Anaconda Copper	98¼	96¾
Bancitaly Corp.	125	124¼
Bank of Montreal	382	375
Barnsdall Corp. "A"	50⅞	49⅛
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	69	69⅝
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	120½	120½
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	66¾	68¾
Calumet & Hecla	45⅝	45⅜
Canadian Pacific Railway	235¾	233¼
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	34¼	34⅝
Cavanaugh Dobbs	36⅜	35¾
Chicago Great Western Kailroad	64⅛	63⅝
Chile Copper	135½	132
Chrysler	Mult.	Mult.
Consolidated Gas of New York	81½	85⅝
Coty Incorporated	306	301¾
Davison Chemical	61	60
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	436	432
Eastman Kodak	189¼	187
Fox Film "A"	99¾	98¼
General Cigar	60⅝	61⅝
General Electric Co.	180⅝	182⅛
General Motors	219¾	218½
General Railway Signal (Com.)	102	101
Gold Dust	108	114
Granby Consolidated	83	80⅝
Hudson Motor Car	81½	80⅞
Industrial Rayon	141	139⅞
International Cement (Common)	78⅞	84⅜
International Match, Pfd.	102⅜	101⅛
International Nickel (Common)	198½	199¼
International Printers Ink	None	49¾
International Products Corp. (Common)	12⅝	12½
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
Kelvinator	15	Mult.
Kennecott Copper	137¼	136½
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	89⅞	90⅞
Lorillard Company (Common)	27	27⅛
Mack Trucks	100¼	100
Madison Square Garden	22⅜	22
Maytag Co.	29	29¾
Mengel Co.	33½	35½
Missouri Pacific By.	70	72
New York Air Brake Co.	116	116⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	51¾	52
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	108	107
Pennsylvania Railroad	67	67
Radio Corporation	288	279
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	152¼	154½
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	171⅞	189⅜
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	74¼	73⅞
Standard Oil of California	66¾	66⅞
Standard Oil of Indiana	84¼	84⅛
Standard Oil of New Jersey	52	52
Standard Oil of New York	38⅜	38
Texas Corporation (Common)	70¼	70¼
Texas Gulf Sulphur	76¾	74⅜
Timken Roller Bearing	149	151¾
Union Carbide	191¾	198
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	221⅜	220
United States Leather	56⅛	56
United States Realty & Imp Co.	79	79
United States Rubber (Common)	38⅛	39⅜
United States Steel	164¼	163¾
Vanadium Corp.	107	104⅜
Willys Overland Co.	27⅞	28⅛
Wright Aeronautical	201½	198½

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M,
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

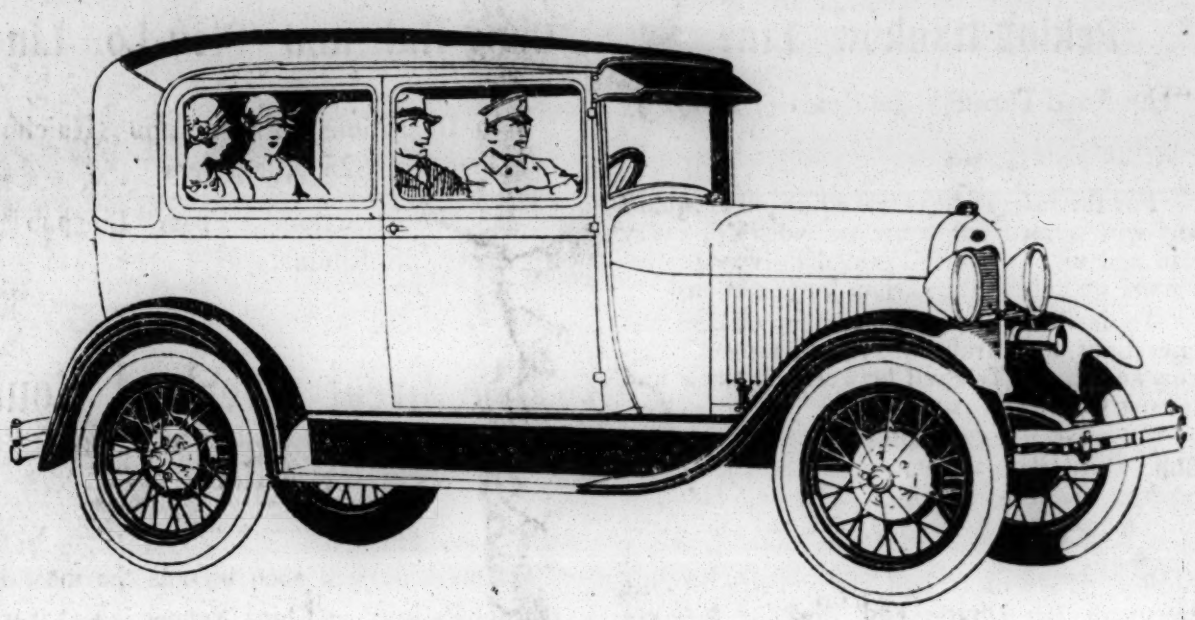
For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

The New Ford Tudor



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SHANGHAI.